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Select Poetry.

Written for the Montgomery Watchman.

AND HAS THE SUMMER FLED?

BY "WILLIE MYRTLE."

"Leaves are but wings on which the Summer flies." KEATS.

And has the beauteous Summer fled?
It seemeth but a day
Since to our vales the flowers were brought
By laughing blue eyed May!
Now o'erhead's the Autumn sky,
And red no more the rose's dye,
And faded is the violet blue,
The lily—that has withered too.

Sweet melody in Summer flung
From off a harp of thousand strings,
A harp—alas! that's now unstrung,
While scarce a single minstrel sings.
The murmur of the rippling stream,
More hoarse unto the ear doth seem;
The feathered songsters of the grove
Have ceased to warble lays of love.

The balmy breath of summer time,
That kissed the dew drops from the flowers
With all its sweets has fled afar
To sport 'mid softer hours.
Far upward in the mellow light
The blue hills rise upon the sight,
And mid the sunset's golden flush,
The forest leaves in beauty blush.

A few short days, and winter will,
With hail and snow come striding on;
The woods, no longer lulled in sleep,
Sway to the mighty tempest's plume.
Thus roll the seasons: varied still,—
The falling leaf, the frozen rill,
The budding flower, the brazen sky—
Now the smile, anon the sigh.

How swiftly flies each passing year!
The Summer's ended—harvest passed—
And forest leaves of brilliant hue
Float on the wintry blast.
'Tis thus when sun-bright youth has fled:
How dark and deep the years ahead;
But vain the sigh that sorrow heaves,
When Winter's winds close up LIFE'S leaves.

Cypressdale, October, 1857.

A Select Story.

BREAK OR BEND.

A STORY FOR BOYS.

"Hallo! Ned," shouted a tall, fine looking boy, to a poorly clad, but neat school fellow. "I want you to run down to our stable, and tell our man to saddle my pony, and bring him to school by four o'clock. I'm going to have a race with Jee Hunter; hurry yourself."

"There will not be time before the bell rings," replied Ned, coloring, "and I should not like to be absent then. Why don't you go yourself? You can get an excuse."

"You impudent, disobliging fellow," retorted Frank Wales, taking out his little gold watch—the object of many a boy's envy in that school—"there's five minutes yet and it won't take you more than ten or fifteen to go. If you don't you will rue it; and if you do I'll give you sixpence to buy a loaf of bread," that will save your mother a few stitches."

Ned's passion was aroused, but he pressed his lips together, lest wrong words should escape them. He knew that Frank was called rich, and he was poor; but saw in this difference no reason why one should be master, and the other servant. Had Frank asked him kindly to do a favor, no boy in school would have more readily obliged him. But the tone of command, and the taunting jeer about his poor mother's *stitches*, were more than his proud spirit could brook. O! how he did want to reply, "if the truth was known, perhaps you would be no richer than I; if your parents were honest as mine, maybe your mother might have to *stitch* too;" but the lesson of returning good for evil had been so strongly impressed upon his mind that he dared not; the eye of God seemed on him, and opening his clenched fist, Ned walked into the school and took his seat before the bell rung.

Had Ned known his own true standing, he need not have hung his head before any boy in town. While the sons of many a family above his own station were smoking, gunning, and racing horses, he was at his books. This diligence showed its fruit, and he stood at the head of all the boys for scholarship and deportment. But, being modest and sensitive, his life was made, for a time, very miserable by a few idle and envious boys. He could not bear to be despised. When the afternoon session of the school closed, Ned lingered behind the rest lest he might meet Frank going for his pony, and he did not care to walk the same way with him just then.—When he reached the door, however, there stood his tormentor, with two friends, awaiting him.

"Stop, Ned, don't be in such a haste," he said, "I want to talk with you."

Ned knew very well that he only wished to get him into a quarrel, which he and his friends might report, with their comments to the teacher. So he said, "I cannot stop, now, I'm in haste to get home;" and walked rapidly on.

"Poor fellow, see his limbs fly!" cried one. "I believe to my heart he is afraid of us!—He thinks we'll turn highwaymen in the grove and rob him of his cash and gold watch."

This sarcasm on his poverty brought a shout of triumph from the cruel trio.

"O! no, boys," cried Frank, loud enough to be heard by his receding victim, he isn't a coward; fear is not the cause of his haste.—His mother charged him to hurry home to do up the house-work, while she stuck to her binding. Say, now Ned, didn't I catch you taking the clothes off the line, Monday, like a girl, ha?"

Ned stood still at the top of the hill, and replied, No, you didn't catch me, for I didn't run; I take them down every Monday. I am not ashamed to do anything which will relieve her."

"That's a good girl, Betsy," cried Frank, in a tone of mock approval; run, it's nearly time to put the kettle on."

Poor Ned! between anger and wounded love, he was very unfit to go into the house to mother. His eyes were red, for he could not keep back the hot tears beneath this unprovoked insult. He mounted a hill before he came to the house, and threw himself down on the grass under an old oak tree, which, for its size, was the pride of the surrounding region. No one knew how long the monarch had stood there, but all knew that many a generation had passed away from him, and that growth after growth of his own descendants had been hewn down since he had reigned king of the trees. His magnitude and beauty had shared him from the woodman's stroke. A tender sapling stood beside the towering oak. It was not thicker than a man's arm, and every blast had power to bend it to and fro, until at times it almost touched the ground. "Ah," said he to himself, "Frank is like that oak; I like the poor and weak sapling." As he looked up a strong breeze passed by, but the old tree stood firm in its grandeur, seeming to defy the wind to shake his huge trunk. He nodded sarcastically with his leafy head, and with his brawny outstretched arms beckoned the winds to conflict. When the gust dallied with him, he seemed to turn his top around, and with a scornful whistling among the branches, began to pelt the little sapling most unmercifully with his acorns. And what did the little sapling do in return, think you? Did she whistle back, and taunt her powerful foe? She had nothing of which to boast, not a missile to throw, she had not yet borne one acorn. So *she just bore it*, bowing her head when they struck it, and raising it as soon as they ceased falling. Ned looked cheered, although he did not speak. He had learned from nature a lesson of endurence. He ran blithely down to the spring at the foot of the hill; bending over its velvet brink, he took a long draught of the diamond water, bathed his heated brow and cheeks, and then felt happy enough to meet his weary mother.

Boys, this course of Ned's was a wise one. When vexed or insulted, you should rest an hour, take a good drink of spring water, and bathe your red cheeks, and the wounded heart will feel easier. You will not wish to retaliate; you will try to endure.

The wind began blowing pretty fiercely as Ned walked on. It increased all the evening, and at midnight a perfect tempest raged around the home of the boy. It was such a night as we sometimes have, when the air seems laden with sounds various and indescribable. Moaning, creaking, flapping, rustling and waving, it shook the cottage to its very foundations, and forced itself into every crack and opening of the doors and windows. The heart turned towards the deep, and all who were in danger there; and many prayers rose in their behalf from those who realized that there was "sorrow on the sea." The night waned, and ere daybreak, the storm had spent its fury. Ned rose and looked from the little chamber window. But alas! what desolation! an object familiar as the spire of the village church—the king oak—was gone! The boy hurried on his clothes, and despite the wet grass, he sought the spot. There like a fallen hero, laid the tree, splintered, wrenched and torn. Its length and breadth, as it lay along the ground, was very great, but ah! when Ned examined it, *the heart was decayed*. Outside it was brave, fresh, and green, but within it was hollow, unsound, and filled with loathsome things.—The boy, who had almost envied the one he compared with the oak, looked around for the sapling; there it stood, strong and green, as if no tempest had swept over the hill where it dwelt. Truly it is better to be humble and sound in heart than to be lofty and proud, with impure and unlovely temper. The spirit that will not bend has often to break; and in that breaking sometimes reveals the dark secrets of the existence of which the admiring world little dreamed. "I will strive," said the boy, "to keep my heart sound, and to keep low that I may bend rather than break."

When early manhood had set his signet on the brow of these two youths, they had exchanged stations in the world. Poverty came upon Frank Wales, but he wouldn't bow before it. He chose rather to be dishonorable, to earn his luxuries darkly at midnight, than to have the poor to say, "He who held his head so high, is now like unto us." His secret deeds whereby he kept up his horses, his tobacco and his wine, we do not seek to pry into. The pure and lovely shun his presence as they would not do, were he under only the veil of honest poverty.

The poor plodding boy, who even when insulted, was brave enough to declare, "I am not ashamed of anything that will relieve her;" the boy filled an honorable place in one of the learned professions. He was not rich and probably never will be; but he is above want, and very useful among men.—The poor mother, on whose account he was taunted, was relieved by his love from the necessity of *stitching*, and long filled the seat of honor at her son's table.

"Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall." "The Lord will destroy the house of the proud, but He will establish the house of the widow."—*N. Y. Examiner.*

TO RAISE GIANT ASPARAGUS.—In the autumn, as soon as the frost has blackened the tops, mow them; when dry, burn them on the bed, and scatter the ashes evenly over it. Mix thoroughly half a bushel of hen manure, with each load of stable manure, and spread a thick coating over the bed, and dig it under with a three-pronged fork, as well as can be done without disturbing the roots. As early as possible in the spring, turn the top of the bed over lightly, and cover it with salt quarter of an inch thick. In a short time you will have the largest kind of shoots. Repeat the same process every year.

☞A fortune in the hands of a fool is a great misfortune.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., NOVEMBER 4, 1857. NO. 20.

Interesting Miscellany.

SCHOOL REFORM.

Our readers can spare us space enough to say a word or two in favor of a radical reform in our present school system, as well as in favor of a radical reform in the currency with which the country has been so long cursed.

We have alluded to the terrible slavery, the repelling drudgery of attending to such a multitude of studies at once, overtaxing the brain, benumbing the intellectual faculties, and paralyzing the mental powers, making the precocious youth that gave such high promise of intellectual renown, a dull, plain, plodding individual, with scarcely mental stamina enough to enable him to keep out of harm's way.

It is an undeniable fact that not over one in a hundred of the native born population of our city, is perfectly healthy—possessed of strong muscles, strong and steady nerves, free and uniformly good digestion, with all the functions and faculties working in harmony. We do not pretend to affirm that this almost universal lack of that which the ancients were so desirous of securing, viz., a sound mind in a sound body, is exclusively and entirely owing to the too great number of studies at once, or to too long confinement in the school room; but we do affirm that it has a great deal to do with it—it has caused so much of it that it is quite time it was abandoned.

One thing more. It is a fact of such common and universal occurrence that it has grown into a proverb, that he who takes the highest honors at college is seldom heard of afterwards. This is because the natural equilibrium between the mental and vital power has become permanently lost, and by a predominance of the mental over the vital, nature cannot supply the requisite fuel for a longer continuance of the effort.

Daniel Webster is represented to have been considered next to a dunce while at school, and to a considerable extent even after he entered college. The consequence was his brain was not overworked and had time to develope those wonderful powers that afterwards were the admiration of the whole civilized world.

William L. Crandall, Esq., of the State of the New York, very ably contended that three hours a day were all that could profitably be employed in school. He labored energetically and industriously to emancipate the children from what he terms "school slavery"—he contended that it was an arrangement of the Almighty that children should grow, physically; that our present system of confining children in close, ill-ventilated rooms, six hours a day, where the constant breathing of impure air, stupifies the mind, and where the lack of exercise, at the right time, robs the body of those agents necessary to the proper performance of its digestive functions, is one that is rapidly making of the American people a nation of cripples, intellectually, morally, physically. Digestion cannot be perfected without exercise in the open air; a person in a close room cannot take to the blood, by respiration, sufficient oxygen and electricity to supply the requisite nervous energy. This confinement is contrary to nature, and she rebels against the outrage; hence the numerous complaints of "irregularity of school attendance."

These three hours must be devoted to actual work, which amount of labor is all, any being, under 21 years of age, can endure, and live up to the laws of his being.

School attendance should cease 12 o'clock, M., as at that hour, if the afternoon can be devoted to play, children will go directly to their meals—the laws of our nature requiring that no active exercise be taken immediately before or after eating, as such exercise invariably sends the electricity, and blood indispensable to perfect digestion, from its true and natural place in the body, the stomach, to the extremities and surface. Under our present system, 12 o'clock is the signal for the most active exercise on the part of children, and dyspepsia must sooner or later be the result of these constant violations of natural laws. By their observance a healthy, strong, and perfect body is secured, without which a corresponding developement of mind, cannot be attained; for intellectual labor exhausts rapidly the energies of the body and this mental activity ceases when the body refuses longer to supply the fuel.

Parents often need the services of their children, a part of the day, and under the proposed reform a systematic pursuit of knowledge, and practical devotion to the labors of life would be combined.

Again before growth is completed, the human system cannot endure as much intellectual labor as it can after.

The prime objection to this system is "it will take much longer to get a school education, than it does now." This is answered by the proposition that the change proposed is in harmony with the natural laws, while the present system is a violation of them; consequently greater progress will be made in the business of a thorough education in a given number of years, under three hours a day. Secondly, if less, then less *ought* to be accomplished. Under the six or eight hours a day system, there is an attempt to overwork; consequently little or no real work is accomplished—or if accomplished at all, at how much suffering and injury to the victims. It is notorious that the present bondage, the high pressure system, works in the mind of the child a loathing repugnance to the school room, which cannot be scolded, coaxed, or flogged out of him, and that not more than one fourth of the six or eight hours of confinement is devoted to hard work.

We desire that the school room should be made so attractive that the children would look forward to the hour when it is to begin with pleasure and delight, instead of terror and apprehension. Everything should have a pleasant appearance; it should be governed with love and the power of persuasion, never by brute force. The rod is a relic of unmitigated barbarism, and should never desecrate a school room. There should be no tasks in school—studies should be a pastime and not onerous burdens.

Another reform proposed is to teach the natural laws. Facts in nature, such as the science of man, of mechanics, of farming, of housewifery. Teach children, things, facts, events; for children do not want to know anything of words, the shadow or sign, until they all know about the thing, or substance. Above all, teach our youth the laws of their existence, physiology.

It is a wrong impression that the only time a person studies is when perusing a book.—An intellectual organization is studying and improving most when not confined to a printed page.

Teachers would, by the change from six to three hours school a day, be more useful; for the labor of the teacher is fatiguing—exhausting; requiring a constant expenditure of electric force which must have more time for a healthful supply. Impure air, bodily inactivity at the very hours proper for exercise, tend to a sense of weariness, lassitude and want of life at the close of the day, and comparatively enfeebled powers at the close of the term. It is the teachers business to impress and arouse, and this cannot be done after the exhausting process alluded to; while it is palpable that this same occupation is so prostrating, physically, as to be destructive to health and life. So long as the system is in fine tone and vigor, teaching in itself, is a pleasure; but the instant it ceases to be a pleasure, the teacher is worthless.

A teacher must be constantly learning by observation and study. No preacher or teacher knew at the commencement, all the knowledge imparted by him during a long life of usefulness; but he was every day adding to his stock of information. To this end requisite time must be given.

Finally, education is based on natural laws, the same as chemistry and natural philosophy; and parents, for the sake of their children, should make themselves thorough masters of these laws, which they can easily do. We hope the truths above stated will be sufficient to arouse the minds of parents to a sense of the fearful responsibility attaching to them in the education of their children.—It is the duty of parents to see that a healthful body and a faultless mind are both attained by those committed to their guardianship and care. These suggestions, it seems to us, are worthy of careful consideration.—*Philadelphia Argus.*

Courting---Sad predicament.

An Iowa paper tells the following good joke which happened some time ago, but will lose nothing by its age.

A certain young man, in search of a wife, being out on a courting expedition, as is customary with young men, came late on Sunday evening, and, in order to keep his secret from his young acquaintances, determined to be at home on Monday morning bright and early, so that his absence would not be noticed. But his affianced resided several miles from the town in which he sojourned; and so, to overcome the distance, required the use of a horse. Mounted on his horse, dressed in his fine white summer pants, and other 'fixins' in proportion, he arrives at the residence of his inamorata, where he is kindly received, and his horse properly taken care of by being turned into the pasture for the night. The evening, yea, the night, passed away, but how to the young man is nobody's business. Three o'clock in the morning arrived. Our hero was awake—nay, he had been so all night—but it matters not—three o'clock was the time to depart, so that he might arrive at home before his comrades were stirring. Not wishing to disturb the family or his lady love, who were then wrapped in the arms of Morpheus, he sallied forth to catch his horse. But here was a difficulty—the grass was high and covered with dew. To venture in with his white pantaloons, would rather take the starch out of them, and lead to his detection. It would not do to go in with his white unmentionables, so he quickly made his resolution. It was three o'clock in the morning and nobody stirring, so he carefully disrobed himself of his whites and placed them in safety upon the fence, while he gave chase, with unscreened pedals, through wet grass, after the horse. But the steed was fond of clover, and had no notion of leaving it. But our hero was not to be thwarted, although he began to realize the truth of the old adage about the course of true love, &c., and finally the horse was captured.

Returning to the fence where he had safely suspended his lilly white unmentionables—*O! Mirabile Dictu!* what a horrible sight met his eyes! The field into which his horse had been turned was not only a horse pasture, but a calf pasture too, and the naughty calves, attracted by the white flag on the fence, had betaken themselves to it, and calf like, had almost eaten them up! only a few well chewed fragments of this once valuable article of his wardrobe now remained—only a few shreds—just sufficient to indicate what they had been. What a pickle this was for a nice young man to be in.

It was now daylight, and the industrious farmers were up and about, and our hero, far from home, with no covering for his 'traveling apparatus.' It would not do to go back to the house of his lady love, as they were now all up and how could he get in without exhibiting himself to his fair one, which might ruin the match. No, no, that wouldn't do. Neither could he go to the town in that plight. There was only one resource left him, and that was to secrete himself in the bushes until the next night, and then get home under cover of the darkness. This he resolved to do, and accordingly hid himself in a thick grove of bushes.

Safely hid, he remained under the cover of the bushes for some time, and it may be imagined that his feelings towards the calf kind were not of the most friendly character; but ere long his seclusion was destined to be intruded upon. The family of the fair one seeing his horse still remaining in the pasture, enquired of the lady what she had done with her lover. She was nonplussed.—She only knew he had left about three o'clock in the morning; things didn't look right; if he had gone, why did he leave his horse? Suspicion was awakened. Bye and bye the boys, who had been out to feed the calves, returned with the remnants of the identical white garments which adorned the lower limbs of their late visitor. They were mangled and torn to shreds. An inquest was immediately held over them. Some awful fate had befallen the unfortunate young man. The neighbors were soon summoned to search for his mangled corpse, and the posse with all speed set off with dogs and arms to the search. The pasture was thoroughly scoured, and the adjacent thickets, when lo! our hero was driven from his lair by the keen scent of the dogs, all safe alive and well, but minus the linen. An explanation then ensued at the expense of our hero; but he was successful in the end. He married the girl and is now living comfortably in one of the flourishing towns in Iowa.

A STORY OF THE BATTLE FIELD.—A soldier was wounded in one of the battles of the Crimea, and was carried out of the field; he felt that his wound was mortal—that his life was quickly ebbing away—and he said to his comrades who were carrying him:

"Put me down; do not trouble to carry me any further; I am dying."

They put him down and returned to the field. A few minutes afterwards an officer saw the man weltering in his blood, and asked him if he could do anything for him.

"Nothing, thank you."

"Shall I get you a little water," asked the kind-hearted officer.

"No, thank you; I am dying."

"Is there nothing I can do for you? shall I write to your friends?"

"I have no friends you can write to. But there is one thing for which I would be much obliged; in my knapsack you will find a Testament—will you open it at the 14th of John, and near the end of that chapter you will find a verse that begins with 'Peace,' will you read it?"

The officer did so, and read the words, "Peace I leave with you, my peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid."

"Thank you, sir," said the dying man; "I have that peace; I am going to that Saviour; God is with me; I want no more," and instantly expired.

For the Farmer.

The Horn Ail.

Several agricultural journals contend that there is no such thing as Horn Ail, or Hollow Horn in cattle; and that the boring of the horn, and the filling of it with severe remedies, is only a needless cruelty to the poor animal, and may result in inducing a disease, instead of curing one. Dr. Dadd, the able editor of the Veterinary Journal, of Boston, says he has had several opportunities of examining the bodies of cattle said to have died of horn ail, and that among these were cases of softening of the brain, which the remedy of boring could never reach.—Cold horns, which have been considered as evidence of hollow horn, is shown to be a symptom of catarrh, colic, constipation, scouring, or any other derangement of the digestive organs. Such being the fact, horn boring becomes a universal resort, and must add very much to the suffering of the cattle, and may, in some cases, actually produce death. Timri Howard, in the N. E. Farmer, recommends the following as a remedy for Hollow Horn, so-called: I had a cow several years ago, that was taken, as we supposed, with the horn ail. I tried almost everything, boring the horns, putting in saltpetre, pepper and salt, and salt and vinegar, to no purpose. I heard of a remedy which I tried, which effected a cure in a short time. It was British Oil, about a tablespoonful turned into each ear; I have tried the same several times since, and always with good effect. I never have had to put in but one dose to effect a cure.

Value of Fallen Leaves.

No manure is so well worth the saving in October and November as the falling leaves of the season.

According to Payen, they contain nearly three times as much nitrogen as ordinary barn-yard manure, and every farmer who has strewn and covered them in his trenches late in the fall or in December, must have noticed the next season how black and moist the soil that adheres to the thrifty young beets. No vegetable substance yields its woody fibe and becomes soluble quicker than leaves and from this very cause, they are soon dried up, scattered to the winds and wasted if not gathered and trenched in or composed before the advent of severe winter.

As leaves are poor in carbon, and rich in alkaline salts, as nitrogen, they are especially valuable in compost with menhaden fish manure and dead animals, poor in potash, but abounding in carbon and lime phosphates.

But the great value of leaves is in the extra nitrogen they contain. Prof. Jackson truly says that the compounds of nitrogen not only decompose readily themselves, but they also induce the elements of either organic matter with which they are in contact, to assume new forms, or to enter into new chemical combinations; and according to the long continued and varied Rothamsted, experiments of the indefatigable Lawes and Dr. Gilbert, nitrogen, in its compound form (ammonia) also exerts the same potent influence on the inorganic or mineral elements of the soil, rendering even sand into the soluble food of plants. Yet every farmer or gardener ought also to know that his own mechanical aid in trenching or ploughing in order to keep his soil permeable and absorptive is indispensable to aid nature in developing her chemical process.—*Rural New Yorker.*

☞Persons of defective sight, when threading a needle, should hold it over something white, by which the sight will be assisted.

☞Never wish a thing done, but do it.

The Housekeeper.

Fermented Bread.

The following are a few extracts from a work recently published in England called "Acton's English Bread Book." They are sensible and instructive, and are worthy of consideration by all those who eat fermented bread in any country:

Wholesome and Unwholesome Bread.—Whether it be made with wheat flour or meal only, or with a portion of sound floury potatoes, or of well-cooked rice, bread will be perfectly wholesome, provided it be sweet, light, and thoroughly baked, though it will be more or less nutritous. This will be the case also if it be composed in part of rye, or Indian corn meal, or oatmeal, or even of barley meal, unless it should be for very delicate eaters, to whom the Indian corn meal and barley are not so entirely adapted as flour or wheat. Hot, or quite new bread, is exceedingly unwholesome. Heavy bread is dangerously so. That which has become sour, either from having been over-fermented in the making, or from having been ill-managed afterwards, is very objectionable, and mouldy bread also is unfit for food.

The Tests of Well-Made Bread.—Good bread will feel *light in the hand* when lifted, which will not be the case with that which has been imperfectly kneaded. Good bread when cut will resemble a fine sponge of uniform texture, and be equally free from the spaces caused by large air-bubbles, and from the dark streaks which show either that it has been inattentively prepared, or too heavily kneaded when it was made up for the oven. The loaves also of well-made and well-baked bread will retain their shape, and not spread about into unsightly forms, as they will when the dough has been rendered too moist. They will also be equally browned, but not dark-colored, and the crust will be firm and crisp, without being thick and hard. Loaves which have been carelessly baked are sometimes burned in one part, while the dough is scarcely set in another.

Cleanliness in Bread Making.—If instead of being satisfied with the aspect of the loaves exhibited in the windows of the bakers' shops, we were to descend into the offices where they are made, and witness the want of cleanliness and wholesomeness which attend their fabrication; could see here a reservoir of water *which is never changed*, their supplies of flour exposed to the influence of an impure atmosphere, either too damp or over-heated; and above all, sickly, perspiring men in contact with our food, we should turn away with a very legitimate feeling of disgust. These are revolting pictures, but they are true; yet much which repels us in them is beyond the control of the bakers themselves, arising from the want of space, and fitting accommodation for the trade they follow. How can the air of the ill-ventilated underground premises in which their operations are carried on generally in populous or crowded cities, be otherwise than most unhealthy, foul, destructive to the men employed in them, and having the worst effects on the food which they prepare? No article of our nourishment requires more scrupulous nicety in everything connected with its fabrication than bread. Its value—which cannot well be over estimated—is *dependant on its purity;* and this can be preserved (even when it is composed of *genuine* ingredients) only by the utmost *cleanliness* in all the details of its preparation, and the absence of every unwholesome influence in the locality where it is effected.

Bread.

It is said that one of the most wholesome kinds of bread that can be used is made thus, without salt, saleratus, yeast, or rising of any sort.

Take bolted or unbolted flour or meal, thoroughly moisten the whole with pure soft water, scalding hot, that is, about one hundred and sixty degrees Fahrenheit, make it up firm, not sticky, then roll and cut into strips, or any other form, not over a quarter of an inch thick, and half an inch broad.—Bake quickly in a hot oven until the dough has acquired a soft fine brown color, or until the water has nearly all evaporated.

Hydropathists say that a sweeter bread than this was never tasted. It certainly is pure bread, cannot sour, will keep almost indefinitely; and, if made of unbolted flour must be the most healthful and nutritious bread that can be prepared. But people won't use it, because they have not been accustomed to it—just as Hans would never use an iron tire to his cart wheel, because he had never seen one used. Besides, most persons have an unconquerable prejudice against using or doing anything that has unmixed food in it.—*Dr. Hall.*

A RECEIPT WORTH ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—Take one pound of sal soda, and half a pound of unslacked lime, put in a gallon of water, and boil twenty minutes. Let it stand till cool, then drain off and put it in a stone jug or jar. Soak your clothes over night or until they are wet through—then wring them out and rub on plenty of soap; and in one boiler of clothes well covered with water, add one teaspoonful of the wash fluid. Boil half an hour briskly—then wash them thoroughly through one suds and rinse with water, and your clothes will look better than the old way of washing twice before boiling. This is an invaluable receipt, and I want every poor tired woman to try it. I think with a patent wash-tub to do the little rubbing, the washer woman might take the last novel and compose herself on a lounge, and let the washing do itself. The woman who can keep a secret, has known this a year or two, but her husband told it while on an electioneering tour.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

PRESERVED CARROTS.—Take one pound of carrots, one pound of sugar, and four lemons. Boil the carrots separately, and cut them in small pieces of an inch long, and a quarter of an inch thick; pare the lemons very thin, boil the peels thoroughly, and cut them like the carrots; then put in the juice of the lemons; boil the syrup over next day, until quite thick, and after you have flavored it with the essence of lemon, pour it over the carrots again.

GERMAN TOAST.—Two eggs; one pint milk, and flour enough to make a thick batter—cut wheat bread into very thin slices, and soak them in sweetened water—cover each side successively with the batter and fry brown in lard. Eat while hot, with butter and white powdered or brown sugar.—*Cor. Co. Gentleman.*

☞Never expect to go the throne of grace without having some stumbling block thrown in your way. Satan hates prayer, and always trys to hinder it.

Thou canst not joke an enemy into a friend; but thou mayst a friend into an enemy.

☞Wealth has many friends.

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 4, 1857.

☞Read the New Advertisements.☜

☞COURT.—Next Monday the November sessions of our county court will commence, and will doubtless bring to town many of our patrons. To all those who are indebted to us for subscription, advertising, job work, etc., and *can* pay, we look for a hearty response to the call which the tightness of the times induces us to make—PAY UP!

ANOTHER HANDSOME PRESENT.—Last week two bushels of potatoes and a dozen heads of cabbage were left at our office as a present from Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Schneider, Sr. If such presents should be forced upon us every week or two, we can make a clear estimate of what it will cost us in cash or bank rags to exist like fighting cocks until the chilling blasts of winter shall be over. But for fear such articles might freeze if sent in during cold weather, we would suggest to all who feel inclined to contribute towards our pile, to do so as soon as convenient, or earlier if possible. Mr. and Mrs. Schneider will please accept our thanks for their kindness.

THE BANKS.—The Banks have not yet determined to accept the late Act of Assembly legalizing their suspension. Their delay is bringing ruin upon many of the best houses in the city. So far the people have not been benefited in the least by the action of the late extra session of the legislature, and a general feeling of hostility to banks is being engendered.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE COMMONWEALTH.—We are authorized to state that the Canal Commissioners will issue certificates for all claims for labor or materials contracted by J. D. Leet, late supervisor of the Upper Juniata Division, which has been found to be correct, under the Act of the last session of the legislature. The application for such certificates, must be made in person, by letter, or by a regular power of attorney.

A TIMELY HINT.—A New York journal compares the publisher of a newspaper to a farmer who should sell his wheat on credit, and no more than a single bushel to any one person; the payment of a year's subscription is of the same importance to a publisher as the payment for the bushel of wheat would be to the farmer. The harder the times, the more entire is our dependence on the payment of these small yearly subscriptions.

PAY YOUR LITTLE BILLS.—The New York *Express* pithily gives the public of the empire city the following sound advice, which should be heeded here and everywhere else:

Nothing helps the money market more than the prompt payment of little bills. It keeps up trade, keeps money moving, helps the banks, and makes everybody feel good.—When everybody holds on to all the money he gets because he fears times are going to be worse, he helps to make them so.

Kansas.

There is no reliance to be placed in any of the rumors from Kansas. One day we see a dispatch that Gov. Walker would be removed for refusing to recognize as legal the votes polled in a certain district. Next day the rumor is contradicted and another started that Walker was compelled to leave the country to save his life, &c., &c. Next day rumor second is contradicted, and some other exciting dispatch sent over the wires. The daily press must be fed with news, no matter whether true or false.

Trouble in Baltimore.

Much excitement has prevailed in Baltimore for the past few days, growing out of a controversary between the Governor of the State of Maryland and the Mayor of Baltimore, in regard to supremacy of power, in view of anticipated riots at the election which is to take place to-day. The late disturbances at the polls induced a number of the citizens to call upon the Governor for a military force sufficient to protect them in their rights of suffrage from the lawless ruffians who have heretofore interfered to prevent a full expression of popular sentiment at the polls. The Governor responded to this call, and ordered several regiments to hold themselves in obeyance to preserve the peace and hold the people intact in their political rights and privileges. To these proceedings the Mayor of Baltimore dissented, declaring that his power is competent to guard the polls and maintain the peace and dignity of the city of Baltimore.

On Sunday, committees of citizens representing the Governor and Mayor, prevailed on the Governor to withdraw his proclamation calling out the military and placing the city under martial law. We shall now see whether the Mayor will do what he neglected to do at the late election—protect the voters at the polls from the assaults of gangs of rowdies.

"WHAT IS A TON."—Chief justice Lewis, of this State, has given an opinion deciding that the law of Pennsylvania making 2000 pounds a ton was constitutional, that although the United States Constitution had given Congress the power to regulate weights and measures, making a uniform law throughout the United States, yet, until they did exercise the power, each State had jurisdiction over the subject within her own borders. Thus Judge Grier's decision that nothing less than 2240 pounds could form a ton, is overset.

Moderation; or, the Teachings of the Times.

"MAKE HASTE SLOWLY."

There never was a period, perhaps, says the Pennsylvania *Inquirer*, when the philosophy of moderation should be more appreciated than at the present time. The financial world is agitated and convulsed, and among the sufferers are many of those who have exercised extraordinary power, and occupied positions which challenged at once the admiration and envy of the comparatively humble and obscure. The eagles have been stricken down, while towering in their pride, and firms that have been looked up to for half a century, as based upon a rock, have been compelled to yield for a time to the wide-spread panic and the extraordinary pressure. Among the victims are not a few who, years ago, could have retired with ample fortunes, but who, insensible to the philosophy of moderation, and not satisfied with enough, ventured on still more deeply into the mazes and quicksands of commerce and speculation, and were overtaken by the sudden storm, with scarcely an hour's consideration, and in a condition wholly unprepared to wrestle against and triumph over its terrific fury. They had become so absorbed in the world of traffic and of trade, that they had no time to reflect, or no disposition to give heed to the admonitory warnings of the still, small voice within.—And this error has been nearly universal.—The exceptions are rare indeed, and there are few who can justly argue that *they* heard the mutterings of the thunder at a distance, that *they* saw the approaching hurricane, and that *they* shaped their conduct accordingly. The calamity, therefore, is a common one, and as such it should be received and treated. If we have not suffered ourselves, and directly, our relatives, friends and neighbors have suffered, and hence we naturally sympathize and feel for them. It is not worth while to find fault, or to indulge in a harsh and ungenerous spirit. All have been living too fast in some sense, all have been influenced more or less by the same system. All have forgotten or disregarded the wise and wholesome philosophy of MODERATION. The desire to accumulate wealth rapidly, has tempted many a man into a wild and hazardous speculation, while the go-ahead, the impulsive, and the progressive temper of the age, has induced hundreds, nay thousands, to venture beyond their means, and to take risks, which now in their calmer and cooler moments, and with such sad results before them, they contemplate with surprise. A little while ago, and any individual, whether a merchant, a manufacturer or a financier, who was cautious, resolute and moderate, who looked thoughtfully, and inquired thoroughly, before he ventured upon any great enterprise, was regarded as slow, prosy, and old-fogyish, and was jeered at and ridiculed accordingly. He was said to be "too careful, too practical, too plodding, for this electric and onward age.—And yet, what are the facts? These disciples of moderation, these advocates of the old-fashioned system, these sober-minded followers in the footsteps of their fathers, are now looked upon as the only individuals who possessed and exercised true forethought, who really knew what they were about, and who were not carried away by the Quixotic schemes, the empty follies, and the brilliant bubbles of the day. They were satisfied with the philosophy and the fruits of moderation.—"Make haste, slowly"—was their maxim, and although they did not attain the very topmost round of the financial and commercial ladder, they were contented with a strong and secure position below, satisfied that if they did fall, the injury would be comparatively trifling. And yet, we must not be misunderstood. The dull, the idle, the listless and the indifferent, are by no means examples, and should never be pointed to as commendable, useful, and shining members of society. They are constantly waiting for some remarkable chance, and unwilling when it presents itself, to stretch out their hands and exercise their faculties, with the object of making it available.

We merely mean to argue, that there is reason in all things, and that those who are moderate in their tastes, their desires, their appetites, their expenses, are the true philosophers, and will, in the great majority of cases, be found far more reliable, far more contented, and far more prosperous in the just and comprehensive sense than the eager, the greedy, the avaricious and the grasping, who, never satisfied, are constantly aiming at something beyond their reach, and which they rarely or ever attain. May we not hope that recent events will teach us all a lesson, and that one great influence will be, to check our desires, to restrain our superfluities and extravagances, to make us avoid unnecessary indebtedness, and thus illustrate in a practical form, the truth, the beauty and wisdom of MODERATION!

HARD TIMES AND LADIES' HOOPS.—An exchange paper thinks the hard times quite as much attributable to ladies' hoops as anything else, and thinks such a reason quite as reasonable as some others which are given for our troubles. Thus it talks:

"Hoops produce *inflations*—they cause a *rise* in cheap and expensive dresses—they cause the dear ladies to *take up twice as much ground* as they are fairly entitled to; by the bruises they have inflicted, they have caused *shin plasters* to abound, &c, &c."

What do our readers think of the argument? If correct, should not petitions be drawn up and presented to them? Will they not take compassion on us? Could they not be induced to subside and relieve their suffering lords, and fathers and brothers!—Who'll ask 'em?

Utah.

The near approach of the United States troops to Mormon Holy Land is exciting no little feeling in the breasts of Governor Brigham and his associates. Accounts from Fort Laramie to September 19th, state that the Utah expedition is making fine progress, and is only 300 miles from Salt Lake City. The number which will reach there this winter will probably not be more than 1500 troops, though others are on the way. The troops are to concentrate on Green River, 165 miles east of Salt Lake City, and there wait the arrival of the General in command of the expedition before crossing the mountains.—The saints regard this movement on the part of the general government as a dreadful infringement upon their vested rights, and in the prospect of a speedy loss of all their temporal importance, they have waxed exceeding wroth, and now bluster and fume in quite a ferocious manner.

Chief Justice(?) Kimball has lately discoursed upon his removal from his judicial functions, and has assured his hearers, in very serious and unambiguous terms, that "if this people should consent to dispossess Brother Brigham Young as our Governor, they are just as sure to get to hell as they live, and I know it; for God would forsake them and leave them to themselves, and they would be in worse bondage than the children of Israel were." He notifies the ladies that it is their duty to sell their finery and buy "instruments of war," and that they should arm their children in the holy cause. He declares that "we never shall leave these valleys till we get ready; no, never. We will live here till we go back to Jackson county, Missouri. [The congregation shouted 'Amen," and President Brigham Young 'it is true.'] If our enemies force us to destroy our orchards and our property, to destroy and lay waste our houses, fields and everything else, we shall never build and plant again till we do it in Jackson county. But our enemies are not here yet, and we have not yet thrown down our houses. Let me tell you, if God designs that Israel should now become free, they will come and strike the blow, and if he does not, they will not come." He announces the novel fact that "we are the kingdom of God, we are the State of Desert," and further that "we will have you, Brother Brigham, as our Governor just so long as you live. We will not have any other Governor. I mean just what I say; and this people say they will not have any other Governor, and especially any one that has to come here under arms, for we consider that any man is a poor, damned curse that has to come here under arms to rule over us," &c., &c. Governor Brigham cries Amen to all this, and pronounces Brother Heber a prophet. A Washington correspondent says.

Major Van Vliet, who has just returned from Salt Lake City, gives an amusing account of Brigham Young's bravado. Young made a speech to him, in which he recounted the prowess of Mormon arms, and threatened death and destruction to the American troops. He wished Major Van Vliet to reply, but he declined, saying speech making was not the object of his mission. He replied however, in these words:—"Governor Young you have been honest in expressions, and I will be the same. The troops we are sending to Utah are not sufficient to whip you. This I know very well. But you know equally well that if you resist those few, the government will send enough in the spring to annihilate you." "True," said Young, "but when that time arrives, you will find Utah a waste, every house burned, and every tree felled. We shall send our provender and supplies to the mountains and retreat there. I will fire my own house if necessary.

A SHOWER OF MANNA.—Do not be incredulous reader, when we inform you that on Monday last, at the foot of Clear Lake, in this county, a shower of sugar candy fell, covering a large tract of country. It covered everything—leaves of trees, rocks and the earth's surface alike. When discovered by the inhabitants the next morning, a part of it was of the consistency of syrup, and the rest as perfectly crystalized as the candy of the shops. Its taste is precisely similar to that of enflavored candy. Mr. J. Hole, the Clear Lake expressman, saw it while on the ground and collected a box as samples which he brought to us. There is no mistake about the matter, as the public may learn for themselves by calling at our office. The specimens before us are generally irregularly crystalized, rounded at one end and irregular in form at the other, as if broken off from some surface to which they adhered. They are from one fourth to five eighths of an inch in length, some pure white and others of a delicate pink hue. Their general appearance is that of very small stalactites, such as we have often seen in caves. A similar shower occurred at Salt Lake some years since. Naturalists pretend to explain such phenomena by saying that such saccharine showers are of insect origin; but their explanation seem even more improbable than the fact itself—the latter being well attested, and the former a mere theory to excuse ignorance of Nature's wonderous workings.—*Napa Republican.*

THE DROMEDARY EXPERIMENT.—The Galveston (Texas) News states that the camels and dromedaries, imported by the Government some years ago, into that State, for the purpose of trying the experiment how they would answer the purpose on our great American deserts or in the extreme west of the State, have proven eminently successful, and come up to the full expectations of all. At last accounts they were on their journey heavily laden, to the extreme frontier of New Mexico. All are now satisfied that the importation of camels was no chimerical flight, as was anticipated, but a wise, judicious and economical scheme, reflecting credit on the originators of the plan. There are now employed nineteen dromedaries, and thirty-two camels on the frontier. The climata agrees with them admirably, and but few accidents, by disease or otherwise occurred.

The Land Speculators.

An article in the Chicago *Tribune* informs us that shoals of people from New England and the Middle States are traveling westward to look after the farm lands and building lots, in which they invested so much money last Summer and Spring, at a time of great inflation, or upon the security of which they lent money to Western men.—The *Tribune* adds that these investments are hopeless, and will be so for years to come.—But this probably depends upon whether the holders of such lands and lots continue to expect good prices. The article we quote from says that the amount of land now for sale is immense, in fact, out of all proportion to the demand at present, or any prospective demand for the next ten years. As for the building lots nine-tenths of them might as well be sacrificed at once by their owners, for any price they will bring. From the tone of the western papers it is quite clear that none of the land now held by speculators will be saleable for a long time to come, unless thrown into the market for whatever it will bring. Then emigrants and **settlers** will be attracted to the regions **which the** eager appetites of speculators had swallowed up. But if not, then the next tide of emigration will pass over them entirely, and they will be forgotten.

General Jackson and the Banks.

Hear what the old Hero says in his farewell address to his countrymen:—

"The severe lessons of experience will, I doubt not, be sufficient to prevent Congress from again chartering such a monopoly, (*as the Bank of the United States,*) even if the Constitution did not prevent an insuperable objection to it. But you must remember, my fellow-citizens, that eternal vigilance by the people is the price of liberty; and that you must pay the price if you wish to secure the blessing. It behooves you, therefore, *to be watchful in your States,* as well as in the Federal Government. The power which the monied interest can exercise, when concentrated under a single head, and with our present system of currency, was sufficiently demonstrated in the struggle made by the Bank of the United States. Defeated in the General Government, the same class of intriguers and politicians will now resort to the States, and endeavor to obtain there the same organization which they failed to perpetuate in the Union; and with specious and deceitful plans of public advantages, and State interests, and State pride, they will endeavor to establish, in the different States, one monied institution with overgrown capital, and exclusive privileges sufficient to enable it to control the operations of the other banks. Such an institution will be pregnant with the same evils produced by the Bank of the United States, although its sphere of action is more confined; and in the State in which it is chartered, the money power will be able to embody its whole strength, and to move together with undivided forces to accomplish any object it may wish to obtain. You have already had abundant evidence of its power to inflict injury upon the agricultural, mechanical and laboring classes of society; and over those whose engagements in trade or speculation render them dependant on bank facilities, the dominion of the State monopoly will be abolished, and their obedience unlimited. With such a bank, and a paper currency, the money power would in a few years govern the State and control its measures; and if a sufficient number of States can be induced to create such establishments, the time will soon come when it will again take the field against the United States, and succeed in perfecting and perpetuating its organization by a charter from Congress.

"It is one of the serious evils of our present system of banking, that it enables one class of society—and that by no means a numerous one—by its control over the currency, to act injuriously upon the interests of all the others, and to exercise more than its proportion of influence in political affairs. The agricultural, the mechanical and the laboring classes, have little or no share in the direction of the great moneyed corporations; and from their habits and the nature of their pursuits, they are incapable of forming extensive combinations to act together with united force. Such concert of action may sometimes be produced in a single city, or in a small district of country, by means of personal communications with each other; but they have no regular or active correspondence with those who are engaged in similar pursuits in distant places; they have but little patronage to give to the press, and exercise but a small share of influence over it; they have no crowd of dependents about them, who hope to grow rich without labor, by their countenance and favor, and who are, therefore, always ready to execute their wishes. The planter, the farmer, the mechanic, and the laborer, all know that their success depends upon their own industry and economy, and that they must not expect to become suddenly rich by the fruits of their toil. Yet these classes of society form the great body of the people of the United States; they are the bone and sinew of the country; men who love liberty, and desire nothing but equal rights and equal laws, and who, moreover, hold the great mass of our national wealth, although it is distributed in moderate amounts among the millions who possess it. But with overwhelming numbers and wealth on their side, they are in constant danger of losing their fair influence in the government, and with difficulty maintain their just rights against the incessant efforts daily made to encroach upon them.

"The mischief springs from the power which the moneyed interest derives from a paper currency which they are able to control, from the multitude of corporations with exclusive privileges, which they have succeeded in establishing in the different States, and which are employed altogether for their benefit; and unless you become more watchful in your States, and check this spirit of monopoly and thirst for exclusive privileges, you will, in the end, find that the most important powers of government have been given or bartered away, and the control over your dearest interests has passed into the hands of these corporations.

"The paper money system, and its natural associates, monopoly and exclusive privileges, have already struck their roots deep in the soil, and it will require all your efforts to check its further growth, and to eradicate the evil. The men who profit by the abuses, and desire to perpetuate them, will continue to besiege the halls of legislation in the General Government as well as in the States, and will seek, by every artifice, to mislead and deceive the public servants. It is to yourselves that you must look for safety and the means of guarding and perpetuating your free institutions. In your hands, is rightfully placed the sovereignty of the country, and to you, every one placed in authority is ultimately responsible. It is always in your power to see that the wishes of the people are carried into faithful execution, and their will, when once made known, must sooner or later be obeyed. And while the people remain, as I trust they ever will, uncorrupted and incorruptible, and continue watchful and jealous of their rights, the Government is safe, and the cause of freedom will continue to triumph over all its enemies.

But it will require steady and persevering exertions on your part to rid yourselves of the iniquities and mischiefs of the paper system, and to check the spirit of monopoly and other abuses which have sprung up with it, and of which it is the main support. So many interests are united to resist all reform on this subject, that you must not hope the conflict will be a short one, nor success easy. My humble efforts have not been spared, during my Administration of the Government, to restore the Constitutional currency of gold and silver; and something, I trust, has been done toward the accomplishment of this most desirable object. But enough yet remains to require all your energy and perseverance.—This power, however, is in your hands, and the remedy must and will be applied, if you determine upon it."

India and England.

The extent to which the Indian mutineers are taxing the powers of England probably surpasses that of any previous war in which she was engaged. The struggle is now apparently for existence, and the most absorbing attention engrosses all classes in England.—One of the leading English weekly papers in its review says:

The interest of the week centers in India, before which all the domestic and foreign occurrence "pale their ineffectual fires."—This is not to be wondered at, considering the strange and unprecedented scenes of which that part of the world is now the theater. Never in the Colonial history of this country was the tax on our energies greater. The American war, strained the resources of the empire in the days of our grandfathers, but these Indian mutinies follow each other with such extraordinary rapidity, and evolve such startling facts, that they keep the public mind in a state of anxious suspense to which we remember no parallel.

It is true that this war must not only be an enormous tax on the wealth, but a drain on the population of the British Islands which will seriously interfere with industrial pursuits. England will be compelled to look about for recruits wherever she can, and will probably, as in the American war, seek to enlist Germans, both as officers and men in her Indian army.

This Indian war bids fair to be of long continuance, the wealthy and influential Mohommedan families, the descendants of the nabobs and rajahs, who were the nominal defendants of the great Mogul, head this movement and with them are the leading Brahmins. The natives, though not equal to the Europeans in war, are yet more formidable than in the days of Clive, Coot and Hasting. They bring too, to animate them, all the fatalism of one creed and all the blind superstition of the other. Religious wars are proverbially of long duration. They believed that the English intended to compel them to abjure the faith of their fathers, and they revolted; when they learn that there is no hope or mercy for them they will fight with desperation, and in so extensive a country as India they will be able to protract hostilities for years. In the meanwhile the climate and the cholera will destry the levies like rotten sheep. Everything indicates a long and fearful struggle before the Sepoy rebellion is crushed out and the domination of England established in the Peninsula.

If the warlike Sikhs and the men from the Sub Himalayan hills of Nepaul should fail to swell the English armies, there would be really little prospect of success. Such countries as India and China, so vast in extent and so populous, can only be conquered by inducing one portion of the population to aid in the subjugation of another. That game has been tried in India for a century, but now it seems as if the entire country was roused to expel the invaders.

Escape--Daring Exploit--Recapture.

Our usually quiet village has been the scene of intense and continued excitement, since last Saturday morning, produced by the escape from our jail of a man calling himself John Johnston and other aliases, on last Friday night. He effected his exit by drawing his hands through his hand-cuffs, filing the hobbles off his ancles, digging a hole through the plank stone wall of the jail, and scaling the wall of the yard. Whether all this was accomplished without assistance it is difficult to determine, the probablities are rather in favor of the belief that he received some aid either at the time he escaped or previously, but what amount it would be impossible to guess. But the singular part of the story remains to be told.—No trace of the escaped prisoner could be found on the next day, but on the night following the Sheriff's office in the front part of the jail was broken into by some persons by breaking open the shutter of one of the windows. The sheriff's desks broken open, and a trifle of money, all that could be found, taken, several tracks were found in the mud in the vicinity, evidently those of the burglars. On the same night a valuable horse belonging to Mr. Jacob Hoover, of Laurence township was missing. By this time the excitement had become considerable, additional pursuit was made for the stolen animal and the gentleman who had released himself from the custody of the law by a *verbal* writ of *Habeas non Corpus,* who was supposed to be the thief. About three or four o'clock on Monday morning after having been pursued and seen frequently the thief was taken in the neighborhood of James Blooms, on the road leading from Curwensville to Luthersburg, and found to be the escaped prisoner. The horse which he had been compelled finally to abandon was also recovered. He was accordingly brought back to be again lodged in jail, but ere he could reach that sanctuary, a crowd of excited persons, as soon as the wagon upon which he was conveyed in charge of the persons who had arrested him, reached the centre of our town, mounted the vehicle with a rope, declaring their intention to hang the prisoner without further ceremony. By the exertions of our citizens however they were induced to desist in case he would make a confession, and give the names of his accomplices. This the fellow proceeded to do as well as his fright would permit him, and implicated several citizens of our county, several of whom have been arrested and some of them committed for trial.

Of one thing there seems to be but little doubt. Our County is evidently infested with a gang of depredators who are engaged in all kinds of lawless and criminal occupations, and whom it seemed to be impossible to detect, although everybody were aware of its existence. We hope that the late incidents may be the means of its being broken up and its members brought to punishment or compelled to leave the country entirely.—We regret to see the tendency of our usually orderly and quiet community towards Lynch law, the worst species of lawlessness in existence. Our laws are both wholesome and efficient, if properly administered, and the people should rest satisfied with their action.—*Clearfield Republican.*

☞The Phila. *Pennsylvanian* of Monday says:

"We are glad to notice a movement in the right direction, not only upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, but all the great lines leading to the West, viz: a reduction of expenses an increase of fares. The new arrangements went into effect on the 1st inst. The increase on the rates of fare and freight varies from 5 to 18 per cent on the Pennsylvania Railroad, while the salary or pay of all persons receiving over $2000 per annum is reduced 25 per cent; all persons receiving an annual salary or wages of $2,000 and between $1,000 and $2,000, including that of $1,000, are subject to 15 per cent. All persons receiving an annual salary or wages under $1,000 a reduction of 10 per cent, while extra compensation for good conduct and satisfactory performance of duty, as now allowed by the General Superintendent, is to be submitted to the Board for their approval before being paid.

EQUALIZING THE CURRENCY.—To supply the leading defect of the banking system, says the Philadelphia *Mercury*, it is proposed that Congress shall pass a law authorizing the Sub Treasury, at its various offices, to receive gold on deposit, and issue certificates therefore, in sums of $20, $50, and $100, payable to *bearer*, or *order*, as may be desired. This plan would afford a currency at par, from Maine to California, and serve to equalize exchanges also. It is, certainly, a very serious defect in our present system, that we have no paper money suitable for remittance, which would have the same value in every part of the country. The Sub Treasury has proved an admirable custodian of the public funds. If it could furnish a currency based absolutely on gold and silver, and of equal value in every part of this country, the necessity of banks might be largely obviated.

THE REMEDY.—The entire Bank capital existing in the United States is stated to be three hundred and forty-three millions of dollars.

The entire paper currency is set down at one hundred and eighty-six millions of dollars, of which fifty millions is in five dollar notes, and about the same amount in ten dollar notes.

The amount of specie is two hundred and fifty-five millons of dollars, of which the banks hold sixty millions.

These statements have been made in official public documents, and are probably as near the facts as can be arrived at.

In view of them, the remedy for a suspension of specie payments is apparent and easy.

Let the General Government and the States co-operate to abolish the five and ten dollar notes.

The result would be to reduce our paper currency one half, and secure in its place gold and silver.

A suspension then would not occur once in a century.

This remedy was proposed and urged by James Buchanan when a Senator. The influence of his administration may be considered pledged, therefore, to co-operate with the Legislatures and Governors of the States in bringing about this great reform.

No question of domestic policy is so transcendent in its importance. It is a people's measure. All parties should unite upon it, and demonstrate that the people are able to manage their affairs of Government.

Of course, the remedy would be applied with due caution, so as not to disturb violently the measure of value or the relation of debtor and creditor.

In our opinion, this grand and only cure of the American Banking System might be applied during Mr. Buchanan's Administration.

A longer period is not necessary.—*Jeffersonian.*

SCALPING A WOMAN ON THE PLAINS—HER EXTRAORDINARY FORTITUDE.—The Red Bluffs *Beacon*, of 16th Sept., thus tells the tale:—

An instance of the most remarkable fortitude and heart-rending cruelty we ever heard of, was related to us by a black man by the name of Scott, who has recently arrived here from Missouri, by the way of the plains. He informs us that a short time before he arrived at Stony Point, on the Humboldt river, the Indians attacked a train of six men and one woman and child. The men were all killed but one, who made his escape. The child was also killed, and its mother shot in several places with arrows, scalped and left for dead.

All the while they were scalping her and stripping the clothes from her body, she was perfectly conscious of what they were doing, but feigned death, and let them tear the skin from her head without even giving signs of life, knowing that if she did, they would either dispatch her at once or take her into hopeless captivity. At one time, when they had left her for a moment, she ventured to change her position, in order, if possible, to relieve herself from the uncomfortable position in which she was lying, but on their return they very soon discovered that she had moved, and for fear that her life might yet be extinct, they took hold of the arrows that were still sticking in her body, and worked them about in the wounds, and pushed them deeper into her flesh, and stamped upon her with their heels. All this she endured without uttering a groan, or drawing a breath that could be perceived by the savages, and in that condition she was left as food for the wolves. Fortunately, however, a train came along before she had lain long in that condition, and dressed her wounds, and brought her along with them, and not the least remarkable fact attending the whole matter, is, that she is fast recovering from her wounds, her head, we are told, is nearly well, and the arrow wounds are doing better than any one expected.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

☞A Disunion Convention was held at Cleveland last week. Delegates from nine or ten States were in attendance. Slave insurrection was boldly advocated.

A "MARRYING MAN."—Rev. J. S. Dubs, pastor of the German Reformed Church in Allentown, has married since May, 1823, *fifteen hundred and sixty-three couple.*

☞It was never determined until recently, who struck Billy Patterson. No one doubts now that he was struck by the Panic.

☞Wm. P. Schell, Esq., our Senator elect, is mentioned in various parts of the State, as Speaker of the Senate.—His election to that position would give very general satisfaction.

☞One of the partners in a prominent Philadelphia firm that lately suspended, kept 2 carriages, 5 light riding wagons, 4 fast horses, 2 dogs, 2 coachmen and 5 servant girls. Is it a wonder such men fail?

☞All sorts of property are effected by the times. The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says that "niggers" have declined thirty-three per cent. in Virginia, and no sale at that.

☞It is said that Stewart, the great retailer of dry goods in New York, sold $25,000 worth in one day last week. "Selling off at reduced prices" has charms for the ladies, even when cash is scarce, it seems.

☞Saith the lovely Clementina to the bewitching Julianna, "Canst thou tell me why a new born babe is like unto a sow's narrative?" Julianna blushed, and answered "Because it was never seen before."

☞Harper Brothers, the extensive New York publishers, and proprietors of *Harpers' Magazine*, have suspended payment. They are reported to have a surplus of one million of dollars.

☞G. Nelson Smith, editor of the Johnstown *Echo*, and Member elect from Cambria county, is favorably spoken of in different parts of the State, as the next Speaker of the House of Representatives.

☞Quaint old Fuller says: "Let him who expects one class of society to prosper in the highest degree, while the other is in distress, try whether one side of his face can smile while the other is pinched."

☞There is a great wife establishment in Indian Orchard, Mass. From the weaving room of the Ward Mills, in which an average of eighty persons are employed, 137 girls have been married within two years.

☞The Boston *Journal* has seen a specimen of wrapping paper made from the fibres of the Chinese sugar cane, in Newtown, Mass. It says the specimen proves conclusively that paper can be made from that plant.

☞Mrs. Partington advises our young people inflicted with preparations of the heart, to apply a plaster of the contract of mustard to draw out the information, which can be had at the cheap Drug Store of H. McManigill.

☞The drought having cut off the corn crop on the Texas frontier, the squirrels are emigrating to Arkansas, swimming the Red river by thousands. It is stated that one woman killed five hundred with her washing implements, in one day, on the bank of the river. Rather tough.

☞The Democracy would vote for the devil, if he were the nominee of that party.—*Exchange.*

Yes, but he couldn't be the nominee. The Democrats always nominate men of their own party.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

TALLOW VS. GAS.—Some two or more of our citizens who have not yet introduced gas into their houses, entered the out-kitchen of Mr. Eclaris Thomas on Friday night last, and deducted therefrom a kettle containing over a hundred weight of tallow. A greasy trick, truly.

☞It only costs two hundred dollars a year to live in elegant style in Antioch, Syria. You cannot spend more if you wish. Fowls sell there for four cents each, mutton for three cents a pound, and all kinds of fruit are supplied your table for five cents a week.

☞We learn that a horse, a quiet, sedate, buggy horse, the property of a family near Shelbyville, Ky., was scared to death the other day by seeing an elephant. They met on the road, when the pony gave one look of affright, fell down and died. There is danger in "seeing the elephant."

☞On Monday night of last week, seven three year old colts, the property of Gen. John Ross, were killed near McVeytown by the down lightning train, and another so badly injured as to render it unfit for use. They had been confined in an enclosure, but broke out.

THE PANIC AND THE PRESS.—We notice that many of the larger sized papers in the cities east and west, talk seriously of reducing their size to suit the times. We shall move on at our present size—using every honorable means to induce our friends to give us a helping hand. 75 cents or $1 50 in advance.

☞The Philadelphia *Mercury* says: "Horses and carriages sell at a cheap rate this crisis. We saw a pair of handsome bays and a neat, light, family vehicle sold at auction, the other day, for three hundred and ten dollars, which, only a month since, were purchased for thirteen hundred.

A NORTH CAROLINA MARRIAGE.—A singular marriage took place in Wilkes county, N. C. A man named Holloway married his step-mother, the second wife of the widow of his own father. She had six children, three of them by his father, and three by himself; and having nine children of his own, they set up housekeeping with 15 children.

GLAD TO HEAR IT.—The *Journal* has declared itself opposed to any fusion hereafter with the American or any other "faction." The "Republican" strength in this county, as represented by the *Journal*, will be a party very easily beaten hereafter, even should half the Democrats remain at home.

☞We hear of several of our town's folks having manufactured molasses from the sugar cane. We have seen two mills in operation to squeeze out the juice. One was a fat little darky, with good teeth—what juice didn't find its way down his throat went to waste from each side of his mouth. He appeared to enjoy the business.

SYRIAN WHEAT.—A gentleman from Alabama received from the Patent Office some Spring wheat, from the Holy Land, which he sowed last Spring. It came to maturity in eleven weeks, producing a large, full head, with a berry in every respect equal to the original. This wheat is reputed to ripen in Syria in sixty days from sowing.

☞A talking match lately came off at New Orleans for five dollars a side. It continued, according to the Advertiser, for thirteen hours, the rivals being a Frenchman and a Kentuckian. The bystanders and judges were tallied to sleep, and when they awoke in the morning they found the Frenchman dead and the Kentuckian whispering in his ear.

DEATH OF GEN. VALENTINE BEST.—Mr. Best, who has long been known in the political affairs of Pennsylvania as an active Democrat, died on Wednesday, October 28th, at his residence in Danville. Gen. Best was for twenty-five years editor of the Danville *Intelligencer*, was a member of the State Senate in 1848, '49 and '50, and was Speaker of that body in 1850. He was in the 57th year of his age.

THE IOWA CAPITOL.—GOV. Grimes has issued a proclamation, declaring that, in accordance with the decision of the Commissioners appointed for the purpose of locating the Capitol of the State, the constitution and laws establish the Capitol at Des Moines, and the State University at Iowa City. The offices of the State will be forthwith removed to Des Moines, and the next Legislature, just elected, will assemble there.

ADVICE LITERALLY FOLLOWED.—The New York *Post*, says: "A worthy clergyman in this city, following the practice of his ministerial brethren, recently preached a very earnest discourse on the hard times, enforcing the duty of retrenchment and economy. Immediately after church the congregation took him at his word by holding a meeting, at which his salary was cut down from $1000 to $600."

☞We can *Schell-out* fifteen hundred majority for Gen. Koontz in old Somerset, and that will *out-Schell* the opposition candidate in this district.—*Somerset Herald.*

—1500 in Somerset for Koontz! And Huntingdon was claimed by the "Journal" and "American" for Koontz by 500 majority! 1500 in Somerset, and 500 in Huntingdon were *some* votes to overcome by Schell. He did it, and over two hundred better. That *was* a "Schelling-out" never before heard of in these parts. If the Democracy of any other District done better, we should like to hear it named.

☞A woman's life was curiously preserved by her husband, in Straffordshire, lately, by the process of transfusion. She lay at the point of death, when, as a last resort, a vein was opened in her arm, and one in the arm of her husband, and as the blood flowed from the latter, it was transmitted by suitable apparatus into the veins of his wife. After seventeen ounces had been thus injected, the pulse became perceptible, the colorless lips reddened, the glassy eye brightened, and she thankfully said, "I am better." The case has progressed favorably, and the woman is recovering.

☞An Industrial Woman's Association has been organized in Philadelphia, the principal object of which, is the sending of unemployed females to the western States, where thousands are wanted at good wages. We have no doubt thousands of the unemployed females of the cities and manufacturing towns could obtain employment in the country and towns of this State, as their assistance for years has been as difficult to obtain as it would now be to find a Bank able to redeem its rags.

☞A New York correspondent of the *Pennsylvanian*, under the date of October 27th, says: "To say that business of all kinds is very dull, would be but the repetition of a story that is getting to be very old and wearisome.—This dullness, however, is becoming more and more apparent every day. The dry goods shops that have been 'selling off at sacrifice' are no longer crowded; the retail dealers say they are not selling enough to pay for the gas they burn in the evenings; down town many places of business are closed altogether, and in the upper Wards scores of private dwellings are either ticketed 'to let, low,' or 'for sale, cheap for cash.'"

AS WAS EXPECTED—The *Journal's* notice of the Committee on Printing. What astonished everybody was that the Committee *did* award the *Journal* office two premiums for —what? One for specimens of "*fancy*" printing!—the neatest and only part of the fancy work that could pass inspection, was executed in Philadelphia! And one for an old-fogy form of a Deed, out of use with all who have a nice taste in filling up a blank Deed, and the press-work of which would not pass as a decently spoiled sheet. The Society offered premiums for the best *Card, Blank,* and *Handbill* printing—and all these were taken by the "GLOBE JOB OFFICE." Brewster's only chance to get a premium was in offering *a kind of specimens* not called for in the list, part Philadelphia workmanship, and a *form* of Deed no printer would think of printing and offering for sale in this progressive age. It was a rough stretch of conscience for the Committee to *try* to please the old gentleman in giving him the favorable notice they did, and were we disposed to be strict with the Committee, we would say that they deserve all they got from the *Journal*, and even a little more, in transcending their duty, by exercising a discretionary power, which was not committed to them; but fully appreciating their motive, we entirely excuse them.

For the Globe.

Franklin still in progress.

The fifth stated meeting of the "Franklin Teachers' Institute," during the present year, was held at Huntingdon Furnace, October 23 and 24.

Maj. Zentmyer was called to the Chair, and H. T. White, appointed Secretary pro tem. Mr. Beyer was then called to address the meeting, to which he responded with an able and interesting address; pointing out the imperfections of the Old School System, and the beauties and advantages of the New, a copy of which, was requested for publication.

The following subject was then taken up for discussion: *What do we educate for?*—On motion, it was opened with some remarks by A. R. Miller, and continued by Messrs. Houck, White, Pletcher, Wommelsdorf, Beyer and others. A mutual and lively interest, on part of both teachers and citizens, characterized the entire discussion, which was attended with marked attention from a large audience. On motion, adjourned, to meet on the following morning at 9 o'clock.

Morning Session.—Convention met according to adjournment. On motion, the subject of teaching Ortliography was selected, and very appropriately opened by Mr. Houck, after which Mr. Pletcher elegantly exhibited his method of teaching said branch by instructing a class. The discussion was then continued by others until noon. On motion adjourned until 1 o'clock P. M.

Afternoon Session.—Subject for consideration as follows: *The impropriety of the too frequent use of "text books" in our Common Schools*, which was introduced by Miller, and continued with a spirit of animation by Messrs. Beyer, Houck, Pletcher and others. And after many timely suggestions were made, teachers present universally concurred that extensive "Oral Instruction" is an all important feature in the order of school exercise.

On motion, next meeting was appointed for Cool Run, Friday, November 6th. Subject for discussion: *The perfections and imperfections of the Common School System.*—Affirmative, Miller and Beyer. Negative, White and Brown; both parties to be assisted by sundry teachers. Mr. B. F. Houck was appointed to deliver an introductory address. Business over, adjourned.

REPORTER.

PITTSBURGHER SHOT AT CHAMBERSBURG.—From the *Post*, we learn that on Tuesday last, a shooting affray occured between Isaac Craig of this city and Joseph and Jeremiah M'Kibben, brothers-in-law of Craig, which may result fatally to one of the parties. It would appear that just as the train was starting for Harrisburg from Chambersburg, the M'Kibbens' entered the cars and commenced firing at Craig with revolvers, the latter returning the fire. Eighteen shots were discharged in the car. Mr. Craig was shot in the thigh just below the groin, dangerously, but it was thought not mortally, wounded. Joseph M'Kibben, member of Congress from California, was shot through the sleeve.

The cause of the difficulty between the parties is probably known to most of our readers. Mr. Craig, who is a son of Neville B. Craig, of this city, was married some years ago to a daughter of Mr. Chambers M'Kibben, formerly post-master here, and father of the young man by whom Mr. Craig was assaulted. Mr. M'Kibben has a second daughter—a deaf mute—and during a visit of the latter to her sister's house in this city, it is alleged that she was seduced by Craig.

Prosecutions, both civil and criminal, are now pending in this county against Craig, who utterly denies the charge against him. It will be remembered that soon after the condition of the girl became known, one of her brothers sought the life of Mr. Craig in this city, by firing a revolver at him.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

GRAIN.—Receipts and sales of Wheat, moderate, and prices fairly sustained; sales include about 3000 bus. in lots, at 110@128c for inferior to prime red, and 130@135c for fair to good white. Rye without change, and 400 bus. Penn'a. have been sold at 75c. delivered. Corn, better, about 3000 bus. old yellow sold at 71c, and 2000 bus. white at 72c, afloat. Oats steady at 32c, at which rate about 2000 bus. Southern have been sold.

FLOUR—Flour market without any new feature, and the only sales we hear of are 200 barrels standard superfine at $5 25 ℔ barrel, which rate is refused by most holders, and 300 barrels fancy family Flour on terms not made public. The home trade are buying moderately at from $5 37½ to $6 and $7 ℔ bbl for common brands to extra, and fancy lots according to quality. Rye Flour scarce, with a small business only to note at $4 50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal without demand, but a sale of 300 bbls Country Meal is reported at $3 50 ℔ bbl, which is a decline.

MARRIED.

At Woodbury, Bedford county, on the 29th ult., by the Rev. J. F. Weishampel, Mr. DAVID STONER of Pattonville, and Miss JEANNETTE SUSAN COUP, daughter of Dr. J. Coup, of Woodbury.

In this borough, at the "Franklin House," by Rev. D. Shoaff, Mr. JACKSON MCMAHAN and Miss AMANDA HUTCHISON, all of Barree township.

On the 27th ult., by the Rev. S. H. Reid, Col. EPHRAIM BURKET of "Paradise Hall," Sinking Valley, and Miss MOLLIE M. HARNISH of "Social Hall." Canoe Valley.

☞"*Ephraim is joined to his idol.*"

May their bridal joys
Bloom on thro' lengthened years,
And not one star of their young hopes,
Go down in gloom or tears.

On the 19th ult., by David Snare Esq., at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, Mr. HENRY SHOWALTER and Miss SARAH ANN MCCALL, both of Penn township.

By the same, on the 29th, at his office, Mr. ANDREW ALLUM and Miss JANE M. DECKER, both of Shirley township.

On the 17th ult., by James Hamilton, Esq., Mr. ANTHONY COLOBINE and Miss SARAH E. HOFFER, both of Barree township.

In Porter township, on the 29th ult., by Joseph Johnston, Esq., Mr. THOMAS TEMPLE and MRS. CATHARINE HOLLER, both of said township.

DIED.

In this borough, on Sunnay morning last, after a short, but severe illness, Mrs. MARY RAYMOND, aged 59 years, 5 months and 10 days.

In this borough, on Saturday afternoon last, ELIZABETH STEWART, aged 8 years.

In the city of Mineral Point, Wisconsin, on Monday morning, Oct. 19th, Mrs. MARIA BRACKEN, wife of John Bracken, Esq., in the 45th year of her age.

Mrs. B. was one of the oldest residents of this place, and had became endeared to a large circle of acquaintances who have for years been witnesses or recipients of her manifold deeds of kindness. For more than thirty years she had been a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church, whose principles were beautifully illustrated in her life, whether as friend, mother or wife, the same purity of motive, ardent affection and cheerful faith, were exhibited, and although she has left us, her example remains with us, to incite us to an emulation of her virtues.—*Mineral Point Tribune.*

PREMIUMS
AWARDED THE GLOBE JOB OFFICE
AT THE LATE FAIR FOR
THE BEST
CARD, BLANK & HANDBILL
PRINTING.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society, composed of the officers of the Association, will be held in Huntingdon, on TUESDAY of the first week of the November Court (10th inst.,) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

As business of the utmost importance to the Society is to be transacted at that time, it is earnestly requested that as full an attendance as possible will be present, not only of the Executive Committee, but also of all interested in the agricultural interests of our county.

By order of the Executive Committee.

R. McDIVITT, Secretary.

Huntingdon, Nov. 4, 1857.

WOOLLEN FACTORY and FARM FOR SALE OR RENT, in Jackson township, Huntingdon county. The Factory has machinery in good order for the spinning and manufacturing of yarns and woollen goods, turned by Stone Creek, a never-failing stream.

The farm consists of fifty acres of good limestone and bottom land, in a good state of cultivation, with an apple orchard, barn, and five dwelling houses thereon.

Information in relation to the property will be given by J. Sewell Stewart, Esq., of Huntingdon, or the subscriber at McAlevy's Fort, Huntingdon county, Pa. Terms will be made easy to suit purchasers.

ROBERT STEWART.

November 4, 1857-6t.*

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857. H. ROMAN.

BANK NOTES AT PAR! AT THE HARDWARE DEPOT!

The subscribers have again returned from the East, with an enlarged stock of

Hardware,	Mechanics' Tools,
Cutlery,	Hollow-ware,
Paints,	Saddlery,
Oils,	Coach trimmings, &c. &c.

With an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Having purchased our goods at wholesale chiefly from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell wholesale and retail —extremely low.

☞Bank Notes taken at par for goods.

☞All orders receive prompt attention.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1857.

STOLEN!—The Store of the undersigned was robbed on the night of the 7th August, 1857, and among other valuables, the following were taken, viz:

Certificate of Register of Land office at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Military Bounty Land Warrant (Act of 1855) No. 2117, issued to Studley Bisbee for 160 acres, assigned to me, and located Nov. 3, 1855, on lot 12, ¼ of S.W. ¼, and S.W. ¼ of S.W. ¼, Section Eleven (11) and S.E. ¼ of S.E. ¼, Section Ten (10) in Township 78, North of Range 39, West of 5th Principal Meridian. Also, Certificate of Register of Land office at Council Bluffs, Iowa, on Military Bounty Land Warrant (Act of 1855) No. 13070 issued to Sarah P. Wing for 120 acres, assigned to me, and located Dec. 13, 1855, on S. ½ of N.E. ¼, and N.W. ¼ of N.E. ¼, Section Eight, (8) in Township 82, North of Range 21, West of 5th Principal Meridian.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing the same, as application will be made by the undersigned to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington, D. C., for the delivery of the Patents which may issue on said Tracts of Land, when the same are ready for transmission. WM. J. GEISINGER.

Huntingdon, Oct. 28, 1857-6t.

THE WITHERED HEART.

By T. S. ARTHUR.

This is a large 12mo, volume, Price $1.00 with a fine mezzotint engraving, and is one of the most thrilling tales ever written by the author. It shows how a man may seem to the world all that is good and noble, and yet be a tyrant in his family, and finally send his wife to a madhouse.

We publish all Mr. Arthur's new books, also works of History, Biography, &c., for which we want Agents in all parts of the United States, to whom the largest commission will be paid, also an extra commission in the way of gifts.

J. W. BRADLEY,
48 North Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

N. B.—Specimen copies sent by mail, free, on receipt of the price of book. Oct. 28, 1857.

NOTICE TO CUSTOMERS.—I want all my customers indebted, to call by the first of next month (November) and settle up, as I am anxious to square accounts all around. Don't neglect this notice under penalty of costs. L. WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857.

COAL BUCKETS and SHOVELS, a fine assortment at the Hardware store of

oct28-4t. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

SAUSAGE CUTTERS & STUFFERS, an improved kind, for sale at the Hardware store of

oct28-4t. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

BAR IRON, at 3 75 per 100 lbs., by

oct28-4t. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. CUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of

D. P. GWIN.

BUCKSKIN GLOVES & Mitts cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Card, Blank, and Handbill Printing.

[*From the Report of the Committee on Printing made at the third Annual Exhibition of the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society.*]

"Wm. Lewis, for the "Globe" office, exhibited a large variety of mercantile and legal blanks, business cards, and handbills, which came more immediately within the divisions to which premiums were allotted. They were evidently copies of the custom work done at his office, all tastefully got up, and admirably executed, reflecting great credit on the office, and would compare favorably with the work of any office in our large cities.

Wm. Lewis, for the largest variety and best specimens of Business Cards and Blanks, $1 00

For the largest variety and best specimens of Handbills, $1 00."

A. W. BENEDICT, THEO. H. CREMER, J. K. MCCAHAN, *Committee.*

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store opposite Miller's Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!! CHAS. HARKNESS & SON, *WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,* 333 Market Street, (South-east Corner of Fourth Street,) *PHILADELPHIA,*

Have determined to CLOSE OUT their ELEGANT STOCK of new Style Fall and Winter Clothing, at an IMMENSE REDUCTION on the regular prices.

Wholesale Buyers will do well to avail themselves of the present opportunity.

N. B.—Notes of all SOLVENT BANKS taken at PAR.

October 28, 1857-3m.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN HUNTINGDON FOR SALE.—The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on TUESDAY of the first week of November Court, being the 10th day of said month, the valuable property now occupied as his residence, and also by the "Globe" printing office. The lot fronts on Hill street, at the north-west corner of the Diamond, the improvements being a large two-story frame front and back building, a large stable with stall-room for twenty-five or thirty horses, feed house, &c.—This property is known as the old "Franklin House" property, for many years occupied by Christian Couts, and is the best situation for a Public House (for the convenience of farmers and travellers) in the borough. For the mercantile business there is no better situation in town. Any person wishing to secure a valuable stand for any kind of business would do well to give this property his attention.

Terms made known on day of sale, or on application to the undersigned. WM. LEWIS.

Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on FRIDAY the 20th day of NOVEMBER, 1857, A VALUABLE FARM, situate in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, Pa., estate of John Henderson, dec'd, containing about 342 acres—200 acres cleared, 13 of which are in meadow. The improvements are a two-story stone DWELLING HOUSE, with kitchen in basement, a bank barn a never-failing spring of limestone water convenient to the house, an apple orchard, and other improvements.

The farm is in a good state of repair and cultivation, and is about one mile from the Pennsylvania Rail Road.

Persons wishing further information, or, to examine the property, can call on or address the undersigned, at Birmingham, near the property.

The property will be divided, if desired, to suit purchasers.

JOHN OWENS,
ROBERT HENDERSON,
Executors of Will of John Henderson, dec'd.

☞Standard, Hollidaysburg; Gazette, York; Patriot & Union, Harrisburg, publish to amount of $2 50 each, and charge Huntingdon Globe. Oct. 14, 1857.

A FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, I will offer at Public Sale at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, 7th of NOVEMBER, 1857, at ONE o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate of Alexander Gwin, dec'd, to wit:

A Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Henderson, in the county of Huntingdon, adjoining land of John McCahan's heirs, Christian Couts, Samuel Friedley, John Simpson and Elisha Shoemaker, containing 225 acres, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, on which there are about 150 acres cleared, having thereon a large frame bank barn, log dwelling house, apple orchard, a good well of water, &c. Said tract of land is distant from Huntingdon two miles, a public road leading from Huntingdon to Ennisville passes through it, and on the east it is bounded by Stone Creek; said farm is well adapted to raising stock, having a large quantity of meadow thereon.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, the balance in three equal annual payments with interest, payable annually, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

JAMES GWIN,
Guardian of the minor children of Alexander Gwin, and Charles A. Gwin.

October 14, 1857.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Wednesday the 11th day of November next, to wit:

1. Daniel Grisinger, Administrator of the estate of Benjamin Fraker, late of Dublin township, dec'd.
2. Robert Johnston, Administrator of the estate of Capt. William Johnston, late of Jackson township, dec'd.
3. Alexander Port, Esq., Executor of the last Will, &c., of John Hastings, late of Walker township, dec'd.
4. Alexander Port, Esq., surviving Administrator, with the Will annexed of James Campbell, late of Walker township, dec'd.
5. Final Account of Alexander Port, Esq., Administrator of the estate of James McCartney Sankey, late of Henderson township, dec'd.
6. John Y. Hays, Guardian of George Mease, Sarah Ann Mease and David Mease, minor children of Nicholas Mease, dec'd.
7. Thomas Fisher, Executor of the last Will, &c., of William Weston, late of Henderson township, dec'd.
8. Thomas Fisher, Guardian of Hannah and Caroline Moore, minor children of Robt. Moore, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd.
9. David Berkstresser, Administrator of Enoch Chilcote, late of Tod township, dec'd.
10. Final Account of John Gifford, Administrator of Joseph Gifford, late of Shirley township, dec'd.

HENRY GLAZIER, *Register.*

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, October 10, 1857.

LOST—in the borough of Huntingdon, on Friday, the 25th inst., a LAND WARRANT, assigned to Robert McBirney, for 120 acres, and a PENSION PAPER, in favor of John Horst. The papers are of no use to any one except the rightful owners, but if left at this office, the finder will receive FIVE DOLLARS.

Sept. 30, 1857.* JOHN HORST.

FARM FOR SALE. The subscriber desiring to follow his children to the "Great West," now offers for sale his farm near Unity Church, Henderson township, containing about 200 acres, one half cleared and the balance covered with valuable timber. The improvements are good—a large STONE HOUSE, good barn, wagon shed, &c.—There is an abundance of fruit trees, a good well of water adjoining the house, and running water in most of the fields. This farm is considered the best and most level in the neighborhood.

Terms of sale will be made easy. If not sold before the 1st day of January, 1858, the property will be rented.

Address the subscriber at Huntingdon, Pa.

October 7, 1857-6t. JAMES PORTER.

BOUGHT AT PANIC PRICES!—AND TO BE SOLD AT REDUCED PRICES!

MOSES STROUS

Has just opened the largest assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, that ever was received at one time in Huntingdon, consisting of every article of

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS,

And a tremendous stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

such as Overcoats, Frock Coats, Dress Coats, Jackets, Vests, Pants, &c.

Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps of all sizes for old and young.

GROCERIES of the best, QUEENSWARE, &c., &c.

The public generally are earnestly invited to call and examine my new stock of Goods, and be convinced that I can accommodate with goods and prices, all who are looking out for great bargains.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods. MOSES STROUS.

Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

$4000 LOAN!—The Managers of the Huntingdon Gas Company desire to negotiate a loan of FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS, for Five years, interest payable semi-annually, for the purpose of paying the balance due for the construction of their works; and proposals will be received until the 11th day of November next, stating the rate of interest at which the above sum or any portion of it, will be loaned.

The 9th section of their charter is as follows:—"That the Managers of this Company are hereby authorized to borrow, if necessary, any sum or sums of money, not exceeding ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of aiding them in the construction of their works, and to secure the payment of the same may execute a mortgage or judgment upon their works and real estate signed by their president and attested by their secretary, in favor of the person or persons who may have loaned the same; and the said managers shall provide for the payment of the interest, not to exceed eight per cent. per annum upon any loan made under this section, out of the receipts of said Company, *before any dividends shall be paid to the stockholders.*"

The above loan will be the only lien upon the works, which are now in successful operation, at a cost of $12,000.

Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1857. WM. DORRIS, *Jr., Pres't.*

THE MOUNTAIN FEMALE SEMINARY.—The Mountain Female Seminary, Birmingham, will open for the reception of students on the 16th of November. For information apply to

S. G. GRIER, Principal.

Birmingham, Pa., Oct. 21, 1857.

IRON! IRON!—The subscribers have on hand a large assortment of excellent Iron which they will sell at cost for cash, LOWER than it can be had elsewhere in the county, with a view of obtaining a fresh stock on commission.

Our stock of Bar and Round Iron is complete. Also English buggy iron, oval, half round, &c.

Huntingdon, Oct. 21, 1857. JAS. A. BROWN, & CO.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—Steward Foster, my partner in the mercantile business, having advertised a dissolution of the partnership existing between us, this is to notify all persons concerned that there has been no such dissolution, and all persons are hereby cautioned against paying to the said Steward Foster any debts due the firm until a settlement is had, and the legal notice of a dissolution given.

Oct. 21, 1857.* WM. C. FOSTER.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST Stock of Fancy Silks, and Colored Straw Bonnets in town, are at FISHER & MCMURTRIE'S.

ALLWOOL, Ingrain, Venitian, List and Rag Carpets; also Jute and Allicot Mats can be had cheap at the store of FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

THE GREATEST VARIETY of the richest styles of Dress Goods and Trimmings, can always be found at the fashionable store of FISHER & MCMURTRIE.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, the largest stock ever brought to town, are selling very cheap at FISHER & MCMURTRIE'S.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House in Huntingdon, on SATURDAY, October 31st, 1857, at 2 o'clock P. M., the following real estate, viz:

All the defendant's right, title and interest of and in a tract of land situate in Shirley township, bounded by lands of Henry Brewster, Benjamin Leas and Rev. L. E. Collins, containing one hundred and forty acres, more or less. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Hoover.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, October 14, 1857.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias, and Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on MONDAY, the 9th day of NOVEMBER 1857, the following described real estate, to wit:

A lot of ground in the borough of Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa., containing about 10 acres, more or less, having thereon erected two large brick buildings, one for boarding house, 4 stories high, 72 feet long, 32 feet wide. Also, a large brick building 62 feet in front, 32 feet back, 2 stories high, occupied as a school room. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Cassville Seminary.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to about 90 acres of land, more or less, situate in West township, bounded on the east by lands of William Oaks, on the south Robert Moore, north Samuel Mosser, known as the Neff's Mill property, having thereon erected a Grist and Saw mill, three runs of burrs in Grist Mill, and a large Brick House, store house and other tenant houses.

Also—A tract of land containing 248 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a frame barn, 40x80 feet, a log dwelling house 1½ stories high, bounded by lands of Gen. A. P. Wilson on the east, and by other lands of defendant, and about 100 acres cleared, more or less.

Also—A tract of land containing 25 acres, more or less, (unseated land) situate on Warrior's Ridge, adjoins lands of John McCahan's heirs on the south, A. P. Wilson on the east, and lands of defendant on the north and west.

Also—About 89 acres, more or less, about 70 cleared, adjoining lands of Thomas Whittaker on the south, and by lands of deft. on the east and west, no buildings thereon.

Also—A tract of land containing 102 acres, more or less, about 70 acres cleared—no improvements thereon, and adjoins lands of William D. Robb's heirs on the north, and lands of deft. on the east, west and south.

Also—A tract of land containing 200 acres, more or less, all cleared, 2 bank barns, 47x80 feet, (both same size,) a large stone house 2 stories high, with a kitchen and other out-buildings, bounded by Robb's heirs on the north Henry Knode on the west, J. G. Huyett's on the south, and by lands of deft. on the east, and in good state of cultivation, with a large apple orchard. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Huyett.

ALSO—All that certain two-story log dwelling house, situate in the township of Jackson, county of Huntingdon, being twenty-four feet in front, and extending back eighteen feet, with a shingled roof, and erected on a piece or parcel of land containing eleven acres, bounded by lands of George M. Bell, Michael Sassaman and Samuel Hoover. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Greer and Sarah Greer.

ALSO—One Lot of Ground situate in the town of Marklesburg, Penn township, fronting on the road leading from Huntingdon to Bedford 60 feet, and extending back to an alley 160 feet, adjoining lots on the north east of D. H. Campbell, on the south west of Wm. Davis, having thereon erected a two story log frame house, weather-boarded and plastered, and a frame shop plastered out and inside. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Abraham Megahan.

ALSO—All those two certain adjoining lots of ground situate in the borough of Cassville, in the county of Huntingdon, bounded on the south by land of Geo. W. Speer, on the north by Dr. H. L. Brown, and on the west by the public street, containing about three-fourths of an acre, more or less, on which is erected a large brick and plastered dwelling house, stable and other out-buildings. Known and formerly occupied as a mansion house &c., by Robert Speer, dec'd, and by indenture dated 24th August, 1854, sold and conveyed by Geo. W. Speer and James McIlduff to Cassville Seminary, the said deft. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of the Cassville Seminary.

ALSO—About 12 acres of land, more or less, in Franklin township, adjoining lands of David Henderson on the north, David Stewart on the south, and others, having thereon erected a frame barn 36 by 25 feet, all cleared, and no house. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of John Y. Hay and Martin Steiner.

ALSO—A tract of land situate in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Orbison, McMurtrie, Robt. Allison, Dr. William Swoope, and others, containing two hundred and twenty acres, more or less, having thereon erected a log house and log barn, and about fifty acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Christian Couts.

ALSO—Lots No. 100 and 145 in Broad Top City, lot No. 145 fronting on Broad street thirty feet, and extending in depth 90 feet, and lot No. 100 fronting on Oak street thirty feet and extending in depth one hundred and fifty feet, lot No. 145 having thereon erected an unfinished frame building. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Fisher.

ALSO—A tract of land situate in Hopewell township, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by lands of heirs of Peter Shoenberger, dec'd, on the east and north east by lands of Jacob Russell, on the south by lands of John B. Weaver, and on the west by lands of Lewis Krugger and Peter Fries, containing 41 acres, more or less, having thereon a large two-story stone house, frame stable, and other buildings and improvements, about 20 acres of cleared land, and a valuable iron ore bank which has been opened and worked. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William Fisher.

ALSO—A lot of ground in Penn township,

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

TRIAL LIST, November Term, 1857.

FIRST WEEK.

John Fleming	vs Brice X. Blair.
Grow's Administrator	vs Abednego Stevens.
Sterling & Alexander	vs Bracken, Stitt & Co.
Bumbaugh	vs Entrekin et al.
Daniel Crownover	vs Joshua Gorsuch.
Michael Quarry	vs Wise & Buchanan.
Peter Crownover	vs Daniel Shindle.
Samuel Beaty	vs H. Wharton et al.

SECOND WEEK.

Nancy Ramsey	vs John Lutz.
John Savage	vs Smith & Davis.
John Penn Brock	vs John Savage.
Same	vs Same.
Bumbaugh for use	vs Cumb. Val. Ins. Co
Seth H. Myers	vs Dr. Robert Baird.
Joel Moore	vs Blair & Robison & Co.
Samuel Myton	vs Henry Fockler.
Ephraim Ross	vs Thomas Bigham.
John Beaver	vs David Blair.
Wm. F. Jamison's Ex'r	vs John Spitzer.
Nathaniel Kelly's Ex'r	vs Thomas T. Crownover.
Gans & Moyer	vs Wm. Fisher.
Ann Carmon	vs William Stewart.

October 14, 1857. M. F. CAMPBELL, *Prot'y.*

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1857, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th judicial district of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and John Brewster, his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 9th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m., of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon the 12th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and the 81st year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—Whereas by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22nd day of August, 1857, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 17th day) of November A. D., 1857, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 12th of October, in the year of our Lord 1857, and the 81st year of American Independence.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Huntingdon, Oct. 14, 1857.

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED!—

FIRST ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FISHER & McMURTRIE

Would respectfully announce to their numerous friends, and public, that they have just received from the East a most beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER Goods; embracing every variety of new styles, such as Valencia Plaids, Plaid Ducals, Oriental Lustres, Gala Plaids, Tamese Cloth, Poplins striped, and plaid, ombre striped DeLaines, French Merino, Printed DeLaines, Bayadere Stripes, Argentine, Coburg, Mohair and Madonna Cloths, Shepherd's Plaids, French Blanket, Bay State, Long and Square Broche Shawls, Gents' Travelling ditto, French Cloths, plain and fancy Cassimeres, Satinettes, Jeans, Tweeds, &c.

Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Talmas, Cloaks, Chenille Scarfs, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Collars, Brilliants, plain and spriged Swiss, Victoria Lawn, Nainsooks, and every variety of white Goods. Hats, Caps, and Bonnets of every variety and style.

We have a full stock of Hardware, Queensware, Boots & Shoes, Wood and Willow ware, which will be sold on such terms as will make it the interest of all to call and examine.

Groceries can be had lower than the high prices which have been maintained heretofore.

We also deal in Plaster, Fish, Salt and all kinds of Grain and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequaled by any.

We deliver all packages or parcels of merchandise *Free of Charge* at the Depots of the Broad Top and Penn'a Rail Roads.

Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1857.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

☞ AT D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE! ☜

DAVID P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia, with the largest and most beautiful assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as

Black and Fancy Silks, All-Wool Delaines, different colors; Printed and Plain French Merino, Ombre striped Delaines, Barred and Fancy Delaines, Levella Cloth, Coburg Cloth, Mohair Debaize, Shepherds Plaid, Linseys and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More Antique, Velvets, Buttons, Gims, Braids, &c. Bonnet Silks, Crapes, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Belts, Belting Ribbon, Whalebone, Reed and Brass Skirt Hoops, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk Neck Ties, Zephyr, French Working Cotton, Cotton and Linen Floss, Tidy Yarn, Woolen Yarns, Wool Coats and Hoods, Comforts and Scarfs.

Also—Collars and Undersleeves, the best assortment in town. Jaconets, barred and plain; Mull and Swiss Muslins, Moreen and Hoop Skirts, Irish Linen, Linen Breasts, Shirts and Drawers, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c.

Also—Bay State, Waterloo, Wool Shawls, Single and Double Brocha Shawls, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, bleached and unbleached Muslins, sheeting and pillow-case Muslins, Nankeen, Ticken, Checks, Table Diaper, Crash, Flannels, Sack Flannels, Canton Flannels, Blankets, &c. Also, a large lot of silk and colored straw Bonnets of the latest styles, which will be sold cheaper than can be had in Huntingdon.

Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes, Gum Shoes.

Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Churns, Butter Bowls, Brooms, Brushes Carpets, Oil Cloths.

Fish & Salt, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Highest Market prices.

D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

NEW CLOTHING! H. ROMAN,

Opposite the "Franklin House," Huntingdon, Pa. Has just opened a very extensive stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

of the very latest fashion and of the best mnterials.

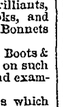
The same quality of Clothing cannot be bought at any other store cheaper if as cheap.

Call and examine for yourselves. H. ROMAN.

Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

BOOTS & SHOES.

A new stock received! LEVI WESTBROOK, has just opened another new stock of BOOTS & SHOES, of the best and most fashionable kind to be had in the city.



Ladies and Gentlemen, Misses and Boys can be suited by calling at my store.

Thankful for past favors, I ask a continuance of the same, knowing that customers will be pleased with my Boots & Shoes and my prices. L. WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, October 7, 1857.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—

Estate of Samuel Watson, deceased.

Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of Samuel Watson, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, they hereby notify all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

J. P. WATSON, D. H. CAMPBELL. } *Adm'rs.*

Sept. 30, 1857.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to

all persons interested, that J. & W. Saxton, of the borough of Huntingdon, did, on the 9th day of July last, make and execute to the subscriber of said Borough, a deed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of creditors.—Therefore, all persons holding claims against the said J. & W. Saxton, or either of them, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to said firm, or either of them, in any way, will make immediate payment to W. B. ZEIGLER.

Huntingdon, August 19, 1857-tf.

LAST NOTICE—All persons indebted

to the undersigned by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment on or before the *first day of November next.* All notes, and book accounts remaining unsettled after that date, will positively be sued out without respect to persons. J. N. SWOOPE.

Alexandria, July 29, 1857.

BROOKER & MARSH, AUCTION-

EERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 261 North 3d Street, one door below Vine, Philadelphia.

Sales of BOOTS and SHOES, DRY GOODS, GUNS, HARDWARE, WATCHES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

EVERY EVENING.

☞ Country Storekeepers and others will always find at our evening Sales a large and desirable assortment of the above goods, to be sold in lots to suit buyers.

*** Goods packed on the premises for Country Trade.

Sept. 30, 1857-3m.

THE LATEST and NEWEST Styles

of Ladies' Collars at FISHER & McMURTRIE'S.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP

RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Thursday, September 3rd, 1857, Two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

MORNING TRAIN.

STATIONS.	A. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	8.00	Arrive 2.00
M'Connellstown	"	8.20	" 1.40
Pleasant Grove	"	8.30	" 1.30
Marklesburg	"	8.45	" 1.15
Coffee Run	"	9.00	" 1.00
Rough & Ready	"	9.15	" 12.45
Cove	"	9.25	" 12.35
Fishers' Summit	"	9.30	" 12.30
Saxton	Arrive	9.50	Leave 12.10
Saxton	Leave	10.00	Arrive 12.00
Riddelsburg	"	10.20	" 11.40
Hopewell	Arrive	10.30	Leave p. m. 11.30

EVENING TRAIN.

	P. M.		P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave	4.00	Arrive 8.10
M'Connellstown	"	4.20	" 7.50
Pleasant Grove	"	4.30	" 7.40
Marklesburg	"	4.45	" 7.25
Coffee Run	"	5.00	" 7.10
Rough & Ready	"	5.15	" 6.55
Cove	"	5.25	" 6.45
Fishers' Summit	"	5.30	" 6.40
Saxton	Arrive	5.50	Leave 6.20

Trains connect at Hopewell with four-horse MailCoaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.

Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC

ROOFING FELT—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—PRICE, THREE CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.

WM. LEWIS, *Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county.*

This improved PATENT FELT makes a CHEAP, DURABLE and PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING, for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC HALLS, RAILROAD STATIONS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, VERANDAHS, FARM BUILDINGS, CATTLE and SHEEP SHEDS, and every other description of BUILDINGS, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Thatch, &c.

It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle Roof and is more durable, as it neither CORRODES, CRACKS nor LEAKS.

It is made of the strongest and most durable materials, and saturated with the best of Asphalte.

It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, and can be easily applied by any unpracticed person, with a few tacks.

It is invaluable for LINING the WALLS of WOODEN HOUSES, GRANARIES, BARNS, &c., as rats or other vermin and insects will not touch it.

IT IS IMPERVIOUS TO WET, and being a NON-CONDUCTOR, counteracts the heat of SUMMER and the cold of WINTER, equalizing the temperature within every building where it is used.

To the Agriculturist, it makes a CHEAP and EFFECTUAL ROOFING, for FARM BUILDINGS and SHEDS; a COVERING for CORN and HAY RICKS, also a DEFENCE for Sheep during snow, and in the Yard as a loose covering for Turnips and other Fodder in Winter—the use of this FELT proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.

It is suitable to every climate.

It is light and portable, being in Rolls, and not liable to damage in transportation.

When used UNDER TIN or other ROOFING, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tightly on, whereby the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time DEADENING SOUND. Also being a NON-CONDUCTER, it keeps the UPPER ROOMS cool in Summer, and being WATERPROOF, prevents the Roof from LEAKING.

August 19, 1857.

TO MECHANICS, INVENTORS,

AND MANUFACTURERS.

In announcing the THIRTEENTH Annual Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the publishers respectfully inform the public that in order to increase and stimulate the formation of clubs, they propose to offer

ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS

for the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1858; said premiums to be distributed as follows:—

For the largest list, $300; 2d, $250; 3d, $200; 4th, $150; 5th, $100; 6th, $90; 7th, $80; 8th, $70; 9th, $60; 10th $50; 11th, $40; 12th, $35; 13th, $30; 14th, $25; 15th, $20.

Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful competitors, immediately after the 1st of January, 1858.

Southern, Western, and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit 26 cents *extra* on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars a Year, or One Dollar for Six Months.

CLUB RATES.—Five Copies, for Six Months, $4; Five Copies, for Twelve Months, $8; Ten Copies, for Six Months, $8; Ten Copies, for Twelve Months, $15; Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months, $28.

For all Clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only $1 40.

The new volume will be printed upon fine paper with new type.

The general character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is well known, and, as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various *Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work,* and all interests which the light of *Practical Science* is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, is formed for binding; it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and Notices of American and European Improvements, together with an Official List of American Patent Claims published weekly in advance of all other papers.

It is the aim of the Editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fearlessness in combatting and exposing false theories and practices in Scientific and Mechanical matters, and thus preserve the character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN as a reliable Encyclopædia of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

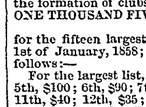
☞ Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

MUNN & CO., Publishers and Patent Agents, No. 128 Fulton street, New York.

Sept. 2, 1857.

SADDLE, HARNESS, AND TRUNK

MANUFACTORY.—J. B. LONG, would inform the public in general, that he has commenced the above business in Alexandria, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, and manufacture to order, all kinds of Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c., which he will sell as low as can be bought in the country. Also, Buggys trimmed, and all kinds of Upholstering done in the neatest style.



Alexandria, August 26, 1857.

VERY SUPERIOR LIME.—Persons

desiring a *very superior white lime* can now obtain it of the subscriber, as he has just put into operation, a large *draw kiln*, built upon an improved plan, and producing daily, large quantities of *the very best quality.* With facilities unsurpassed, and limestone pure as any found in the State, he feels confident that he can render complete satisfaction to those who give him a call. The attention of Builders, Farmers, and all wishing to buy Lime, is respectfully invited, as well to his low rates, as to the quality of his lime. JOHN HAGEY,

Sept. 2, 1857.-2m. COFFEE RUN, Hunt. Co., Pa.

A TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE.—

A Tract of Land situate about three miles from Huntingdon, in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, containing about 100 acres, about 90 of which is well timbered, bounded on the north west by lands of Samuel Sankey, on the north east by lands of Wm. Sankey, on the south east by lands of Jas. Porter, on the south west by lands of J. S. Africa. It lies on the eastern side of and adjoins the Bark road.

Will be sold at public sale, at the Court House, on Wednesday of the first week of November Court.

S. SANKEY, *Agent.*

Henderson twp., Sept. 30, 1857.

NOTICE.—The partnership between

Steward Foster and William Foster having been dissolved, the books and accounts are in my hands for collection, and all monies due the said late firm must be paid to me, and nobody else, of which all concerned will take notice. STEWARD FOSTER.

October 7, 1857.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The young man

now traveling through the county, with horse and waggon, selling Ready-Made Clothing, is no Agent or Clerk of mine, his representations to the contrary notwithstanding. I have no Agents or Clerks peddling Clothing for me. H. ROMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1857.

THE WINTER SESSION OF THE

SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY will open on Monday, November 2, and continued five months.

TERMS—For Board and English tuition, per session, $62.50. French and Music Extra.

For particular information apply to

J. B. KIDDER, Principal.

Shirleysburg, Sept. 23, 1857-6t.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

M. CUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just opened in the new brick building of C. Long, on the north-east corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.,

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW CLOTHING,

for men and boys, consisting of the most fashionable DRESS, FROCK and OVERCOATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., &c., of the best materials and well made.

Also, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

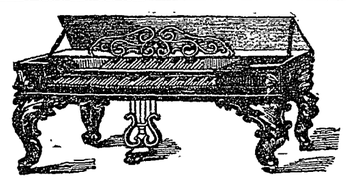
Also, every article usually found in the most extensive Clothing Stores.

As they are determined to please their customers by offering the best of Clothing at low prices, they ask an examination of their stock.

Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities,

and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVITT'S



PIANOS, MELODEONS & MUSIC.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!!

HORACE WATERS, 333 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE BEST BOSTON & NEW YORK PIANOS & MELODEONS.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF MUSIC MERCHANDISE IN THE UNITED STATES.

PIANOS from five different Manufactures, *of every variety of style*—from those in plain rosewood cases, for $200, to those of the *most elegant finish*, for $1000. No House in the Union can come in competition for the *number, variety and celebrity of its instruments, nor the extremely low prices at which they are sold.*

HORACE WATERS' MODERN IMPROVED PIANOS, with or without iron frames, have, in their NEW SCALE and IMPROVED ACTION, a *power* and *compass* of tone equalling the grand, with the *beauty* and *durability* of the square piano. The Press and first Music Masters have justly pronounced them equal if not *superior* to any other make.—*They are guaranteed to stand the action of every climate.*

HORACE WATERS' MELODEONS (tuned the equal temperament), *superior in each desirable quality*—can also furnish Melodeons of all other makers. Prices from $45 to $125; for two sets of reeds, 150; two banks of keys, $200; Organ pedal bass melodeons, $275 and $300.

MUSIC.—One of the *largest* and *best* catalogues of Music now published; *sold at greatly reduced prices.*—Music sent to wherever ordered, post-paid. Personal attention paid to all orders received by mail. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new. Catalogues sent by mail. Great inducements offered to agents to sell the above. A liberal discount to dealers, teachers, seminaries and clergymen.

Each Instrument guaranteed to give satisfaction, or purchase-money refunded. SECOND-HAND PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS constantly in store; prices from $30 to $140.

TESTIMONIALS FROM PROFESSORS AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best. We are enabled to speak of these instruments with some degree of confidence, from personal knowledge of their excellent tone and durable quality."—*N. Y. Evangelist.*

Having inspected a lage number of the Horace Waters' Pianos we can speak of their *merits, from personal knowledge*, as being of the very best quality."—*Christain Intelligencer.*

Nothing at the State Fair displayed greater excellence in any department than the Piano-Forte manufactured by Horace Waters, of this city.—*Churchman.*

The following is taken from the "Christian Inquirer": "The finest among the many pianos at the Crystal Palace are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose instruments are always popular.

The following we take from the "Christian Advocate" (Memphis, Tenn.): "The Horace Waters, Pianos are built of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material. From all we can learn of this establishment—said to be the largest *in the United States*—we have no doubt that buyers can do as well, perhaps better, at this than at any other house in the Union."

"Mr. Waters has been long established and is favorably known. We speak from experience when we assure our readers that his prices are below those usually charged for articles in his line."—*Tribune, N. Y.*

"Your instruments are a sensible improvement upon American Pianos, and an honor to the skilful manufacturer. There is no doubt but they will be appreciated by the public and all admirers of true merit.—*Oscar Comettant.*

"The treble is clear, pure, powerful, and very melodious, the base is deep, rolling, and sonorous: the middlepart is rich, and sympathetic, and possessing the power of singing, *i. e.* of uniting the sound of each tone, in a degree but rarely achieved."—*Henry C. Watson.*

For power of tone, depthof brass, and brilliancy of treble, together with accuracy of touch, they are equal to any make I am acquainted with, and I cordially recommend them to those wishing to purchase.—*W. C. Taylor.*

"Our friends will find at Mr. Waters' store the very best assortment of music and of pianos to be found in the United States, and we urge our southern and western friends to give him a call whenever they go to New York."—*Graham's Magazine.*

"We consider them worthy of special attention, from the resonant and exceedingly musical tone which Mr. Waters has succeeded in attaining."—*N. Y. Musical World and Times.*

"There is one which, for beauty of finish and richness and brilliancy of tone, equals, if it does not excel, anything of the kind we have even seen. It is from the establishment of Horace Waters. Being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, and upon improved principles, it is capable of resisting the action of the climate, and of standing a long time in tune.—*Savannah Republican*, Savannah, Ga."

Waters' pianos and melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

C. L. Sholes, editor of the Kenocha "Tribune and Telegraph" says, "The piano was received in good order, and is pronounced an excellent instrument by good judges, the tone of it is particularly commended, as is indeed its external workmanship and finish, compared with its cost."

Speaking of the Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons at the Crystal Palace the "New York Dispatch" says:—"A number of these pianos and pedal bass organ melodeons, from their great power, and fullness and richness of tone, attract the very general attention and commendation of visitors. Waters' "New Creation" is recognized by artists as not only a *sensible* but *important* improvement in pianos."

The "New York Express" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are pronounced by musical amateurs as a decidedly superior article in *all* the requisites of this instrument, and it is fast superseding those of other manufacturers."

The "New York Post" says: "The Horace Waters' Pianos are *excellent* as well as *cheap*; but he has those of other makers, as well as second-hand ones, capitally adapted to limited means."

Says the "Knoxville (Tenn.) Standard:" "Mr. Waters has *long experience* in the business, and has gained a *reputation unsurpassed* for selling the best instruments in the country."

The "Sunny South" reaches us with the following:—"This gentleman is one of the most extensive music-dealers in the Union. His pianos and melodeons have obtained great celebrity for their *excellent tone and durable quality.*"

Says the "Valley City Advocate:" "We have taken a look at a piano which has just arrived from the celebrated establishment of Horace Waters, and must say that for tone and beauty of finish, it surpasses any we ever saw for the price."

Horace Waters' Piano-Fortes are of full, rich, and even tone, and powerful.—*New York Musical Review.*

"They are fully equal to any of the kind I have seen in the United States, and far superior to those of a similar make I saw in England."—*Geo. Washbourne Morgan.*

"I take great pleasure in announcing them instruments of a superior quality, both in tone and touch."—*August Gockel.*

We don't know that we ever saw better pianos—pianos better made, of finer tone and of greater power—than we met with yesterday at the fair in the Crystal Palace. The finest among them are those placed there by Horace Waters, whose pianos are always popular."—*Times and Messenger.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos now on exhibition at the Fair, have attracted a surprising degree of attention; they are unrivalled by any other instrument, in *perfect quality of tone and power.*"—*Courier.*

"The Horace Waters' Pianos are among the most celebrated and improved makes of the day. For power, brilliancy and richness of tone, elasticity of touch, and beauty of finish, they will *not suffer in comparison* with those of any other manufacturer."—*Phonetic Dealer.*

The "State Register" contains the following: "For beauty of finish, *sweetness and brilliancy of tone*, they undoubtedly *surpass* anything of the kind ever brought before the public. They equal *in tone the grand piano;* and being constructed of the best and most thoroughly seasoned material, they are capable of resisting the action of any climate."

Says the "Evening Mirror": They (the Horace Waters' Pianos) are very superior *instruments* and the *maker* may confidently challenge comparison with any other manufacturer in the country, as regards their outward elegance, and quality of tone and power."

☞ P. BRUNKER is agent for the sale of these Pianos, for Huntingdon county. He will attend to the unpacking and putting up of them, and keeping them in tune, for a year, free of charge. He will also see that every purchaser is satisfied. They will be sold as low as any other Pianos in the United States. Sept. 9, 1857.

FULL STOCK OF FALL DRY

GOODS.—EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH & ARCH Sts., Philadelphia, respectfully request *Cash Buyers* to examine a fine Stock of *Seasonable Goods*, adapted to BEST PENNSYLVANIA TRADE.

Full Line of Full Dress Goods.
New designs of Fall Shawls.
Rich Silks of Newest Styles.
Good Black Silks of all widths.
4 Cases assorted French Merinoes.
7 " Poil de Chevres, New Goods.
British and American Dark Prints.
Sattinetts, Cassimeres, Cloths and Vestings.
Muslins, Linens, Flannels, Blankets, &c., &c.

☞ Auction Bargains from New York and this City daily received. Particular attention given to Country orders for Desirable Goods.—TERMS—*Nett Cash.*

Sept. 2, 1857.-3m.

LOOK HERE!—What a large variety

of TOYS and FANCY GOODS! The LARGEST ASSORTMENT and the LOWEST PRICES I ever seen, at the New Number, 144 NORTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE ARCH, PHILADELPHIA. Work Boxes,

Toys of all kinds,
Fancy Baskets,
Violins & Strings,
Canes, Pipes,
Tobacco Boxes,
Segar Cases,
Work Boxes,

and an endless variety of other articles too numerous to mention, JOHN DOLL,

144 North 2nd Street, above Arch, Philadelphia.

Sept. 2, 1857-3m.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebraud's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 50 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner & Shipper of Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon, Pa.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Paint Store of HENRY McMANIGILL, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30 received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy, can be had at the cheap Drug Store of apr20 HENRY McMANIGILL.

HIDES & TANNERS OIL.—1000 DRY FLINT HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNERS OIL For sale by J. PALMER & CO.

MARKET Street WHARF, PHILADELPHIA.

May 12, 1857.

WRIGHT'S Hair Regenerator or Amber Gloss, for sale at McMANIGILL'S.

HAMS and SHOULDERS just received and for sale by W. J. GEISSINGER.

BACON & DRIED BEEF— a large and excellent lot, just received and for sale by Huntingdon, June 17, 1857. LOVE & McDIVITT.

WANTED—20,000 Bushels Wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash prices. Huntingdon, Aug. 19. W. J. GEISSINGER.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

FRESH MACKEREL & HERRING, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

REVOLVERS—a fine assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

TINWARE.—A splendid assortment just received and for sale by May 20, 1857. W. J. GEISSINGER.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

JEWELRY—A new stock just opened by JOHN FRISCH.

PORTE MONNAIES, Spectacles, Fancy Articles, &c., a fine assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

CORNELIAN FINGER RINGS—a large assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, from $2 up to $200, insured for Twelve Months, for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

ALL KINDS OF CLOCKS, insured for Twelve Months, for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

BARRELS! BARRELS!—Persons wanting empty Barrels can get them at Sept. 2, 1857. LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

THE MAIN LINE SOLD.—GEISSINGER'S Store the head of Navigation, and his assortment now complete.

If you want the worth of your money, go to Geissinger's Cheap Store, West Huntingdon, Pa. W. J. GEISSINGER.

May 20, 1857.

300 SACKS Ground Alum Salt, for sale, wholesale and retail, very low. Country dealers will find it to their advantage to give us a call. JNO. CRESSWELL & SON.

Petersburg, Sept. 9, 1857.*

UMBRELLAS.—Country Dealers in UMBRELLAS, will find on examining the subscriber's stock, a good assortment, made of the best materials, and at low prices. A call is solicited. JOSEPH FUSSELL,

No. 2 North 4th St., N. W. corner of Market, Philadelphia.

Sept. 2, 1857.-2m.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN

BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that

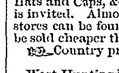
they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes

of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.



All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE